# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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## Contents

Drury College Library 865


**TOPICS OF THE DAY:**

Measures of National Defense . . . . 331
(Portrait of Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee)
The Nebraska Freight-Rate Case . . 333
The Acquittal of Sheriff Martin . . . 335
Current Cartoons . . . . . 337
Validity of Utah's Eight-Hour Law . 338
Topics in Brief . . . . . 338

**LETTERS AND ART:**

Josef Hofmann at Twenty . . . . . 339
Art, Genius, and Morality . . . . 339
Howells as a Socialist . . . . . 340
A French Discovery of Sidney Lanier . 341
Fitzgerald's Stories of Famous Songs (Second Article) . . . . . 342
Notes . . . . . 343

**SCIENCE AND INVENTION:**

Natural Gas in the Past, the Present, and the Future . . . . . 344
Are Brunettes Stronger than Blondes? 344
Food Value of Mushrooms . . . . . 345
The Saving of Infant Life . . . . . 345
Sense of Feeling in a Lost Limb . . 346
The Healing of a Wound . . . . . 347
Origin of American Indians . . . . 347
The Measurement of Very High Temperatures . . . . . 347
Solidified Petroleum . . . . . 347
Science Brevities . . . . . 347

**THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:**

That Southern Church War Claim . . 348
In What the Evolution of Religion Consists . . . . . 348
Arraignment of the Epworth League . 349
The Student Volunteer Convention . . 349
Progress of the Individual Communion-Cup . . . . . 350
Is the Sunday-School Decaying? . . 350
Religious Notes . . . . . 351

**FOREIGN TOPICS:**

Views of the Maine Catastrophe . . . 352
On the Chances of War . . . . . 352
England and France as Protectors of the Czar . . . . . 353
The Conviction of Zola . . . . . 354
Canadian Views of Miss Frances E. Willard . . . . . 355
Foreign Notes . . . . . 355

**MISCELLANEOUS:**

The Youth of Napoleon Bonaparte . . 356
Correspondents' Corner . . . . . 356
Vedantism in America.
Communion-Cups and Disease.
Business Situation . . . . . 357
Current Events . . . . . 358
Chess . . . . . 360


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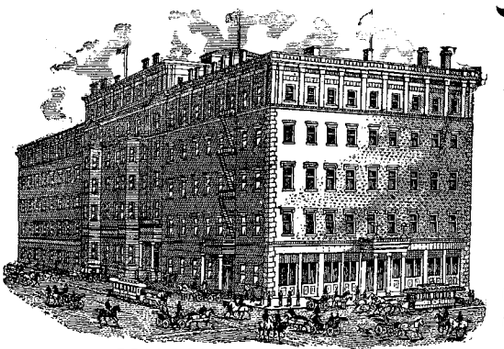

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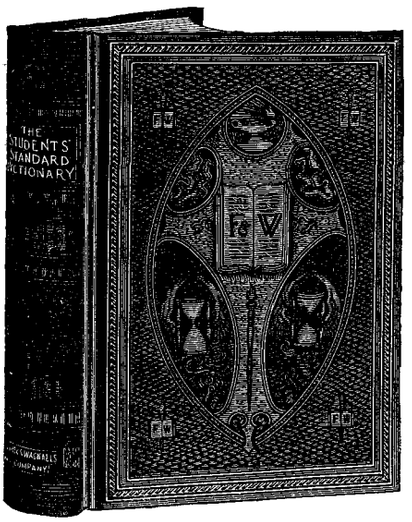


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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### MEASURES OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

THE spectacular features of present relations between Spain and the United States consist of warlike preparations in both countries. Such preparations are the more notable in this country because unusual. Last week Congress, without a dissenting vote in either the Senate or the House of Representatives, appropriated a lump sum of $50,000,000 to be used at the discretion of President McKinley for national defense. This amount was made available until January 1, 1899, in addition to appropriations for urgent deficiencies in the naval establishment aggregating nearly $120,000.

The House of Representatives gave four hours to the discussion of this appropriation bill. In that time *The Congressional Record* shows that no less than seventy-three separate speeches were made in its favor, a large number of them under the five-minute rule of the last hour, but none the less contributing to an impressive spectacle. Every part of the Union was represented in the speech-making, and we note that the speakers included 40 Democrats, 37 Republicans, 5 Populists, and 1 Silver Party representative. Speaker Reed announced the vote, including his own, as yeas, 311; nays, 0. The Senate promptly passed the appropriation bill, without debate, by the unanimous vote of 76 to 0.

Congress has also authorized the creation of two artillery regiments to augment the five already existing, and the Secretary of War, Russell A. Alger, under date of March 11, has ordered a redistricting of military departments, the important changes being indicated by the new names, "Department of the [Great] Lakes" and "Department of the Gulf."

Pending the official report of the Naval Board of Inquiry into the *Maine* disaster (newspaper forecasts are practically unanimous at this date in predicting that the report will declare that the *Maine* was destroyed by an explosion outside the ship), it is to be noted that Spanish criticism of Consul-General Lee's conduct at Havana has been withdrawn, and that the President has decided, in order to avoid wounding Spanish susceptibilities, to send relief supplies to Cuba in other than strictly war-vessels.

The American cruiser *Montgomery* is now anchored in the harbor at Havana.

**"One Country."**—"It has been said, and we believe it to be true, that the Spanish Government is really desirous of war with the United States in order that the revolutionary spirit at home may be allayed, and that the contending factions in that country may be united and rallied to the support of the Government. Much as we dread war, and much as it is to be deplored, and in horror to be avoided, yet we do not overlook the fact that there would be in a foreign conflict some benefit to this country in the same direction.

"We have been as a nation torn into political factions, and a spirit of antagonism has sprung up which at some times has been scarcely less than revolutionary. There has been a determined effort, and with a measure of success we regret to say, to array class against class in this country, with the result that there have come strife and bitterness of feeling. Not only has section been arrayed against section, but the sections themselves have been split into contending factions.

"It is not necessary to go into details. Every man who reads these lines understands full well what we mean, and realizes that we have not overdrawn the picture. We do not mean to say that war is necessary to us, as it appears to be to Spain, and it is our earnest wish that the differences between this country and Spain may be honorably and satisfactorily adjusted without resort to arms. But we do say that as there is some good in everything, so a war at this time with a foreign power would undoubtedly have a wholesome effect in knitting the bonds of the Union closer together, and in allaying the sectional and class strife that has torn the people of the United States during the past several years.

"There is, in our opinion, no occasion for strife in this land, and our troubles have grown largely out of a misunderstanding. We are brethren, and that which tends to allay strife and to promote brotherhood, even tho it be war, will, to that extent, be a national blessing. We sincerely hope that there will be no war; but whether war shall come or not, we trust that out of this crisis will come a closer brotherhood."—*The Times* (*Dem.*), *Richmond, Va.*

**Patriotism in a Crisis.**—"Congress is as thoroughly united, as eager, and as unselfish as the people for whom it legislates.

"And the temper of the people is admirable. No excitement, no 'war scare,' no feminine fears for the outcome. War is inevitable; it has been inevitable for months. The people await its coming with equanimity. They are even good-natured over it.

"Contrast their calm with the nervous fever of the peace-at-any-price patriots. The only panic to be observed anywhere exists among these curious, futile, witless beings, who may be seen running around the streets or the commercial exchanges, pale with terror, protesting against the publication of the facts, pleading against the logic of circumstances, hoping against fear that some of their own weakness will seize the President and lead him to betray the people into the hands of their enemies.

"Fortunately, they are few in number and inconspicuous in influence. The people, the real people, the flesh and blood and brains people, whether rich or poor, are one in the determination to support the Government as long as it stands by an American policy. If war be necessary for the complete vindication of that policy they will accept the inevitable, not entirely without sorrow, but not without something like a revival of the ancient love of battle.

"It is this feeling that is so splendidly reflected by Congress to-day. There are no parties in Washington, or rather there is but one party, and that party has for its platform the mem-

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"The sickness of a peace dependent upon the exigencies of business disappears at such times as these. An undivided nation awaits the signal from the President."—*The Journal (Ind.), Chicago.*

**President Supported by Americans.**—"A lesson comforting to the nation is afforded by the exhibition of unanimity. It shows that when the country is face to face with a crisis our Congressmen can forget the party differences that divide them into hostile camps and come together, not as Republicans, Democrats, and Populists, but as Americans, willing to support the Executive in a course and cause that commend themselves to the moral sense of the nation. That is a revelation full of encouragement to those who cherish the belief that the Government most capable of great vigor in a great crisis is that which is nearest to the people and can feel or inspire those impulses that give unity of purpose to an entire population.

"The President, with the always great authority of his office immeasurably increased by the special mandate just given him, stands before the world clothed with a greater power than any constitutional monarch wields, and drawn from a purer source than that any despot exercises. It is additionally fortunate not alone for us but for popular institutions everywhere that our President is one who stands for peace, so long as peace can be preserved consistently with our honor and our rights. A soldier of approved courage and skill, he has nothing in him of that militarism that looks upon the world as made solely for strategists; a statesman tried in a great crisis and found firm, he is capable of using the very authority given him by the people to check popular passions and give reason a chance to be heard. If we have war, it will not be for failure on his part to work for peace; and if peace can not be kept, the country will be all the stronger for the moral will power of the President."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.), Boston.*

CAPT. CHARLES D. SIGSBEE, OF THE LOST "MAINE."

**Four Hours of Patriotic Rot.**—"There was a fearful waste of high explosives in the four hours' discussion of the national defense bill in Congress on Tuesday. All sorts and sizes of statesmen seized the opportunity to relieve themselves of an accumulation of patriotic gas. The bill would have passed without one word of debate. There was nothing in the situation that required discussion, and there was neither courage nor dignity in what was said. The most sensible speech was made by Mr. Bingham, a Republican Representative from Pennsylvania, who had the nerve to say that while he favored the appropriation he condemned 'the utterance of any declaration that the relations of this country with Spain are otherwise than they have been for years past—friendly, reasonable, international relations.' Mr. Bingham was hissed for his sentiments, but he told the simple truth and told it like a man.

"The defense bill was passed by the Senate yesterday. There were no spread-eagle speeches, no fireworks, no hifalutin references to the altar of our country, no stupid platitudes, no hysterics, but a plain, simple, dignified, unanimous indorsement of the President's request for means with which to strengthen the defenses of the country. The House behaved like a mob; the Senate acquitted itself with credit. Not a single vote was influenced by anything that was said in the House in the so-called debate on this bill. Speaker Reed should have put the snuffers on his unruly crowd. Battles are not won by Congressional blatherskites."—*The News and Courier (Dem.), Charleston, S. C.*

**Prospect of War.**—"The President of the United States laid down the law in his annual message, to the effect that there was a time coming for 'intervening with force.' Time was given for the Blanco humanity and autonomy experiment. That is a plain failure. Its success never was within the range of possibility. It must be cast aside, and the next step is the one that crosses the line Spain thinks she has drawn on us. Right there are matters of moment.

"We are not able to believe that the finding of the Court of Inquiry in the case of the *Maine* will make for peace. We apprehend the contrary will be the result. The President must know what the finding is to be, and he is keeping it to himself.

"Time is needed for us to put our resources into shape to meet emergencies. The dullest and most optimistic observers can not fail to see that no time is lost; not a day passes now but a full day's work is done—in plain terms, getting ready for war.

"There are two shocks coming. The one when the President does what he has described as 'intervening with force,' and the other the shock of the demand, whatever it is—and it must be one that will ring—that is to be made respecting the massacre of our seamen on the *Maine*.

"The chances seem to be that these shocks will come together, and that the Spanish Government will be irresistibly driven by a stupid, vindictive, and desperate public opinion into an attitude of irreconcilable and intolerable defiance that can be dealt with by force alone. We do not need to say this is war, for the logic of events makes proclamation of that fact."—*The Standard-Union (Rep.), Brooklyn.*

**President McKinley and Peace.**—"The President has not made the mistake on the one hand of treating the members of his Cabinet as so many clerical subordinates, or on the other of sinking his own individuality and unloading his personal responsibility upon the shoulders of his advisers. Every measure which comes before the Administration will be considered by nine able men, tho only one of these will finally pass judgment. The sum placed at their disposal is large, but so are the interests to be safeguarded. *The Post*, which from the outset has advocated the use of every honorable means to avoid war, is quite as firm in its belief that whatever preparations for defense are made should be made on a scale commensurate with the great stakes involved.

"The next sixty days will probably bring matters to a head, and show us precisely what to look for in our future relations with Spain. We have every reason still to hope for peace, and peace will undoubtedly be maintained as long as we have only the Spanish Government to reckon with. The danger for both nations rests not in the liability of the rulers of either to commit an act of hostility toward the other, but in the sudden freak of some fanatic or the outbreak of a mob."—*The Post (Rep.), Hartford, Conn.*

**No Threat.**—"The rapidity and unanimity with which the bill appropriating $50,000,000 for the national defense was made a law this week were most impressive, tho its true significance is likely to be overlooked at a time when so much is being done in some quarters to excite the public mind. The measure is in reality a precautionary one, such as in a time of possible emergency careful administrators charged with the defense of national interests feel constrained to take. As was well explained by the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations in urging the passage of the bill, it is in no sense a threat, but while intended to meet untoward possibilities it is hoped that its passage will tend to in-

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sure the maintenance of peace. The firmness of the people, unswayed by hysterical impulse, and their patient temper have, on the whole, been well represented by the responsible authorities at Washington, both legislative and executive, and while the course thus far followed continues to be pursued, there need be no apprehension as to the light in which the United States will stand before the world under the conditions which render its foreign relations at present more than usually delicate."—*Bradstreet's (Fin.), New York.*

**"The Real Hero of the Occasion."**—"If Mr. Cleveland had not borrowed that money [by bond issues in 1896], there would be none in the Treasury to-day except what has been received from the Pacific railroads. The vote of $50,000,000 for national defense would have been a *brutum fulmen*, unless the President had been authorized to borrow it by the sale of bonds. The silly boasting about it as 'surplus' is purely mendacious. It is borrowed money left over from Mr. Cleveland's Administration. It is right and proper to use it, as it is being used, for purposes of national defense; it is right and proper to give the President discretion in spending it, but it is wrong to lie about it. . . . . .

"Mr. Cannon of Illinois, chairman of the committee on appropriations, joined the ignoble herd of falsifiers and perverters as follows:

"'Now, a word in conclusion. We have got the money in the Treasury to meet this appropriation if it is expended, and that, too, without resorting, in our opinion, to further taxation. Therefore there is no coupling with this a proposition that would probably be made in most countries in the world under similar circumstances to levy additional taxes to meet the expenditure. I say again, we are satisfied that revenues to be yielded from present revenue laws will afford sufficient money to meet this expenditure and, in addition thereto, the ordinary expenditures of the Government.' [Applause.]

"Almost every line of this statement contains an attempt to deceive. The suggestion that we have got this money in the Treasury, and, therefore, shall not need, if it is expended, to resort to 'further taxation,' is an undoubted *suggestio falsi*. First, he tries to make it appear that this money is the product of taxation. It is not. It is the product of a loan made by Mr. Cleveland, as Mr. Cannon well knows. Second, he tries to make it appear that if other countries had this amount of borrowed money in the Treasury, they would not spend it, but would levy fresh taxes. This is untrue on its face. Third, he tries to make it appear that the present revenue law has produced or will produce this amount of surplus, when he knows well that the revenue has, since June 30, fallen short of ordinary expenditures by $52,254,617. There is, therefore, a deficit, not a surplus, of that amount in the Treasury, and but for Mr. Cleveland's loan the Government would be now borrowing money, not only for national defense, but for ordinary expenses. Mr. Cannon knows all this very well.

"It is shocking to the moral sense that at such a moment, when we are all supposed to be more than usually impressed with a sense of public duty, when one of the most solemn problems which can arise in the life of a nation is pressing on us for solution, the leading men of a great party, and its leading journals, should fall to lying like clockwork about the national finances. It is still worse that their lying should be that unusual, base kind which involves the slander and depreciation of a great citizen, whose silence in the presence of it all reflects far more credit on us than our readiness to hand over the money with which he has provided us to President McKinley without restriction. That we have among us one man who, after having done his duty, and deserved well of the republic, can bear being lied about without a sign even of amusement, is worth more to us than half a dozen battle-ships."—*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*

**Intervention for Political Purposes.**—"Intervention in Cuba, peacefully if we can, forcibly if we must, is immediately inevitable. Our own internal political conditions will not permit its postponement. Who that has marked the signs of the times does not see that 'war for Cuban liberty' looms before us as the only rallying standard of the legions of our own national discontent.

"To-day the forces of national honor and honesty present a solid front to the disintegrating masses of repudiation and dishonor. All other questions between Republicans and Democrats are insignificant alongside of the currency question. On this the Republicans are united with the conservative element of the people behind them.

"Within the Democratic Party there is dissension and open mutiny over silver. The party leaders are at sea and the camp followers clamor for a party shibboleth.

"Let President McKinley hesitate to rise to the just expectation of the American people in regard to Cuba, and who dare doubt that 'war for Cuban liberty' will be the crown of thorns the free-silver Democrats and Populists will adopt at the elections this fall?

"And who can doubt that by that sign, held aloft and proclaimed by such magnetic orators as William J. Bryan, they will sweep this country like a cyclone?

"In such a campaign, organized under such a leadership, the war spirit would be inflamed to such a degree that all other issues would be ignored. Congress in both its branches would fall into the hands of the free-silver Democracy. The President would be powerless to stay any legislation, however ruinous to every sober, honest interest of the country.

"Cold imagination can not picture the possibilities for national dishonor that lie in the triumph of the Democracy through such a campaign of passion and convulsion.

"No, the United States can not afford to let the settlement of the Cuban question wait a single day after the Court of Inquiry has made its report to the President. The possibilities of further delay are too momentous to justify further consideration of the rights of Spain. Our duty to ourselves transcends our consideration for a nation that has been tried and found both barbarous and impotent."—*The Times-Herald (McKin. Ind.), Chicago.*

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## THE NEBRASKA FREIGHT-RATE CASE.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has decided the Nebraska maximum freight-rate case on the principle that while a State has power to regulate the rates charged by a railroad, such rates must be reasonable. The reasonableness of rates is subject to determination by the courts; and they are competent to determine whether the rates sought to be imposed take property without due process of law, a proceeding which the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution forbids.

The case involved the validity of a law passed by the Nebraska legislature in 1893, prescribing the maximum rates for the transportation of freight within the State only. The railroads asked the federal courts to prevent the enforcement of this law, and the circuit court of appeals decided in their favor, holding that the maximum fixed was ruinous to the roads. Justice Brewer computed that the reduction called for amounted to an average of 29.5 per cent., which he held to be excessive. The Supreme Court, in affirming the decision of the lower court, covered a large number of points besides this one, and, while holding that the law of 1893 was unreasonable and unconstitutional, as applied to conditions then existing, also declared that:

"If the circuit court finds that the present condition of business is such as to admit of the application of the statute to the railroad companies in question, without depriving them of just compensation, it will be its duty to discharge the injunction heretofore granted and to make whatever order is necessary to remove any obstruction placed by the decree in these cases in the way of the enforcement of the statute."

The case was argued twice before the Supreme Court. W. J. Bryan appeared as one of the counsel for the State at one hearing. It was contended that since the law applied only to rates within the State, the federal courts were without jurisdiction. But the Supreme Court maintains federal jurisdiction on the ground that ownership of the property is vested in parties outside as well as inside the State, and also because the act was attacked as contrary to provisions of the federal Constitution.

Justice Harlan, who wrote the opinion of the court, laid down the following principles to be regarded as settled:

"(1) A railroad corporation is a person within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment, declaring that no State shall deprive any person of property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"(2) A state enactment, or regulation made under the author-

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ity of a state enactment, establishing such rates for the transportation of persons or property by railroad as will not admit of the carrier earning such compensation as under all the circumstances is just to it and to the public, would deprive such carrier of its property without due process of law, and deny to it the equal protection of the laws, and would therefore be repugnant to the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

"(3) While rates for the transportation of persons and property within the limits of a State are primarily for its determination, the question whether they are so unreasonably low as to deprive the carrier of its property without such compensation as the Constitution secures, and therefore without due process of law, can not be so conclusively determined by the legislature of the State or by regulations adopted under its authority, that the matter may not become the subject of judicial inquiry."

The questions of reasonableness ot rates, and the considerations to which courts must give weight when seeking to ascertain the compensation which a railroad company is entitled to receive, and a prohibition upon the receiving of which may be fairly deemed a deprivation by legislative decree of property without due process of law, are covered, in substance, by the following paragraphs from Justice Harlan's opinion:

"Undoubtedly that question [just compensation] could be more easily determined by a commission composed of persons whose special skill, observation, and experience qualifies them to so handle great problems of transportation as to do justice to the public as well as to those whose money has been used to construct and maintain highways for the convenience and benefit of the people. But despite the difficulties that confessedly attend the proper solution of such questions, the court can not shrink from the duty to determine whether it be true, as alleged, that the Nebraska statute invades or destroys rights secured by the supreme law of the land. No one, we take it, will contend that a state enactment is in harmony with that law simply because the legislature of the State has declared such to be the case; for that would make the state legislature the final judge of the validity of its enactment, altho the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

"The idea that any legislature, state or federal, can conclusively determine for the people and for the courts that what it enacts in the form of law, or what it authorizes its agents to do, is consistent with the fundamental law, is in opposition to the theory of our institutions. The duty rests upon all courts, federal and state, when their jurisdiction is properly invoked, to see to it that no right should by the supreme law of the land be impaired or destroyed by legislation. . . . . .

"We hold that the basis of all calculations as to reasonableness of rates to be charged by a corporation maintaining a highway under legislative sanction must be the fair value of the property being used by it for the convenience of the public. And in order to ascertain that value the original cost of construction, the amount expended in improvements, the amount and market value of its bonds and stock, the present as compared with the original cost of construction, the probable earning capacity of the property under any rates prescribed by statute, and the sum required to meet operating expenses, are all matters for consideration, and to be given such weight as may be just and right in the particular case.

"What the company is entitled to ask is a fair return upon the value of that which it employs for the public convenience. On the other hand, what the public is entitled to demand is that no more be exacted from it for the use of a public highway than the services rendered by it are reasonably worth. But, even upon this basis, we perceive no ground on the record for reversing the decree of the circuit court. On the contrary, we are of opinion that as to most of the companies in question there would have been under the rates established by the act of 1893 an actual loss in each of the years ending June 30, 1891, 1892, and 1893, and substantially no compensation earned for the services rendered, and that in the exceptional cases above stated the receipts for gains above operating expenses of some of the companies would have been too small to affect the general conclusion that the act, if enforced, would have deprived each of the railroad companies involved in these suits of the just compensation secured to them by the Constitution. Under the evidence there is no ground for saying that the operating expenses of any of them were greater than necessary."

**"The Great Railway Decision."**—"The railways are very much in the position of a man who has been shot at and escaped, but sees his foe preparing to reload.

"The summary of the court's opinion . . . is of vital interest. Its chief points seem to be that a railway is a person and is covered by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and that enforcement of unfairly low rates is a violation of this by depriving the carrier of its property without due process of law. It is asserted that a State can primarily fix railway rates, but their reasonableness is subject to judicial inquiry.

"This is affirming the decision of the circuit court in the same case. Judge Harlan, who delivered yesterday's opinion, adds that traffic has probably so much improved that the rates prescribed by the Nebraska law in 1893 may, after all, be reasonable to the roads now, and says that if the circuit court finds this to be true it will be its duty to remove any obstructions in the way of the state authorities enforcing their law.

"As Cap'n Cuttle would say: 'If so be as how, why then avast!'"—*The Herald* (*Ind.*), *New York*.

**Just and Fair Rates.**—"The Supreme Court did not deny that Nebraska had a right to fix rates. It only did not possess the privilege of establishing a schedule which was not based on the fair judgment of some proper judicial tribunal. In seeking a remedy the railroads involved were not capable of finding one on law, but must receive one in equity. The decision of the court, therefore, affirms in essence, without doubt and unequivocally, the right of a legislature to establish rates for local traffic. But the State must not declare just what the rates shall be. It must allow the roads to have their situation as regards business discussed in court. The Nebraska legislature permitted the companies to go to the judiciary, but said that the highest rates possible could not be above those charged on a day in 1893. The maximum element in the law, then, is singled out for destruction by the Supreme Court. The railroads must be permitted to have a margin, unlimited in reality, for the exigencies of their affairs. Justice Brewer said the same thing when he heard the case, sitting in the federal circuit court of appeals.

"In one direction the railroad companies failed to justify their case. They sought for a remedy for the statute in law. There was and there is none to protect such as them. They asserted that the Nebraska legislature had enacted class legislation to their harm. The Supreme Court does not grant that they could stand on that claim. Neither the laws of the United States nor those of Nebraska empowered the courts to say that railroads should not be subjected to rate-fixing legislation. The companies were not to be assured of protection in operating their roads for their own benefit, either exclusively or mainly. Primarily they must be devoted to the interests of the public. Yet the opinion of Justice Harlan plainly stated that the adjudication of any important question of rates must always prove embarrassing. That is so far obviously true under the court's judgment that it is possible to foresee that the Nebraska maximum-rate case will embroil railroads in trouble in the future, especially in the States where the corporations do not stand high in public favor. But, on the whole, it should be hoped that the decision will convince reasonable men generally that railroad rates everywhere must, under the Constitution, be just and fair."—*The Journal* (*Ind.*), *Providence*.

**Overcapitalization.**—"It is notorious that the people of the West have long complained of the fact that the railroads were compelled, or insisted that they were compelled, to charge exorbitant rates because of the necessity of making a profit on their extravagant capitalization. And it will be observed that the Supreme Court included the market value of the stock and bonds issued by railroads, thus holding that the people must pay interest and dividends on a vast amount of water.

"There can, of course, be no doubt that the railroads must be allowed to make a fair profit on the actual investment, after paying all operating expenses. But the people are weary of the juggling of our railroad financiers and 'reorganizers,' and are beginning to think that they ought not to be deprived of cheap rates because of the operations of these gentlemen. So far as the court may be deemed to sustain the theory that the people ought to be taxed to pay interest and dividends on inflated issues, it is to be regretted. In the present case some extremely foolish claims were made by those defending the statute. It was urged, for example, that the State would have the power to compel the railroads to do business within the State at a loss, provided they could earn enough in their interstate business to yield them a profit on their whole line, including both domestic and interstate business. The court made short work of this theory, holding that the reasonableness of domestic rates must be determined solely with reference to domestic business."—*The News* (*Ind.*), *Indianapolis*.

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## THE ACQUITTAL OF SHERIFF MARTIN.

AFTER a five-weeks' trial Sheriff Martin, of Luzerne County, Pa., and his deputies have been acquitted of the charge of murdering a striker named Michael Cezlak, during the anthracite coal-miners' strike last September. This charge of murder was one of nineteen indictments for murder and double that number of indictments for felonious wounding, which had been returned by a grand jury against the sheriff and sixty-eight deputies who killed nineteen men and wounded thirty-eight others near Lattimer on September 10.

Much attention has been directed to the progress of the trial, because of prevalent doubt concerning the actual facts upon which the shooting could be justified. It will be remembered that state troops were ordered to the scene after the shooting had taken place, and, under what was practically martial law, local justices of the peace were not permitted to serve warrants for homicide upon the sheriff and deputies. Bench warrants, however, were later issued by judges of the county courts, and a trial ensued in the court of quarter sessions about four months later. Prosecution of the sheriff and his deputies devolved upon the state authorities, whose power, theoretically, the sheriff and his deputies were engaged in upholding when they killed the strikers. The trial was held before Judge Woodward, who has been twenty years on the bench, and who was elected by both Republicans and Democrats to his present position, altho nominally a Democrat in politics. The jury was selected within two days and was composed of Americans from the ordinary walks of life. Their decision in the first test case is obviously important.

In view of the interests involved in this case, some review of the evidence brought out at the trial is necessary to an understanding of the mass of newspaper comment upon it. The strikers (mostly Hungarians) claimed that they were acting within their rights when proceeding peaceably along a public highway, to make a demonstration before men who were still working at Lattimer mines for the purpose of inducing them to join the strike. They claimed that they held a meeting before the march and decided to carry no weapons, and that there was no justification for the deputies to open fire upon them. Scores of witnesses testified concerning the actual occurrences when the sheriff tried to stop them. It was declared that they were unarmed, that they were marching with an American flag at the head of their column, that the sheriff himself first tried to shoot when the marchers attempted to pass by him, and that the deputies continued to fire upon the defenseless men as they fled and dispersed in every direction.

On the other hand, Sheriff Martin related, in his story of defense, how he had been called home to Luzerne county by representatives of the coal companies, and told that he would be held responsible for damages that might result from a continuance of the violence which had characterized the proceedings of the strikers in the region. He testified that he depended upon a Mr. Hall to gather a large number of deputies with arms, and they were sworn in and properly instructed by him in his official capacity. Sheriff Martin detailed the circumstances of his first meeting with the crowd, which obeyed his order to disperse for the moment but took up their march again. The sheriff had issued a proclamation regarding the preservation of the peace, including reference to the state statute against riots, and it appears that these orders had been proclaimed in different parts of the county in various ways. When the strikers started on their march once more the sheriff and his deputies posted themselves on the road ahead of them, and, when they came up, Sheriff Martin alone went out to meet them again. He testified that the leaders refused to obey his order; that several of the men rushed upon him, some of them armed, one threatening him with a knife; that after he had been struck by one of them he tried to fire his revolver, but it failed to go off, and the deputies, exercising their own judgment, then fired a volley into the crowd with fatal effect. The deputies further testified that the strikers actually opened fire, and that a number of them charged upon the line of deputies before the volley was fired. The deputies explained that the wounds of strikers in the back were due to their crowding about the sheriff in their attack. On the stand one deputy, it is said, admitted knowledge of a shot that he fired. Nobody told who gave the order to fire, if such an order was given.

The defense pleaded justification for the extreme measures taken by reason of the extraordinary conditions prevailing in the region on account of riotous strikers, and the testimony evidently convinced the jury that a reign of lawlessness and terror prevailed at the time. Of the points of law applicable to the case, the defense laid special stress upon the necessity of proving that some particular deputy fired the particular shot which killed Michael Cezlak, in order that a charge of murder should be substantiated.

Judge Woodward in charging the jury, said in part:

"The office of sheriff is recognized in the earliest annals of the English law. It is much older than Magna Charta, and the exact time of its creation is involved in much obscurity. But the place and function of the sheriff is easily determined. He has been for all times the chief peace officer of his bailiwick. Under all the systems of government which have recognized the law as the supreme rule of action it has been found absolutely necessary to vest in some one person the ultimate power to preserve the peace, to quell disorder, and to suppress riot. And this person is the sheriff, and his power is largely a discretionary one. In a time of great emergency, or in a crisis of unusual danger, the limits under which his discretion may be exercised have been held by the courts to be without fixed limits. . . . . .

"As the employer has no right to compel a man to work who does not wish to work, so also is it true that the employee has no right to compel his fellow workman to quit work if he wishes to work. The distinction between the right to strike and the right to compel others to strike is a natural and palpable one, and is approved by the instinctive law of right and wrong as well as by the statutes and the decisions of the courts, and the compulsion denounced by the law is not alone that which consists in actual physical force applied by one set of men upon another. It may consist in a course of action tending to overawe or frighten or stampede a body of men who are anxious to work, as well as in laying a violent hand upon the individual workmen and forcing them by main strength to abandon their employment and unite in a strike. . . . . .

"Leaving out of view all the facts on this branch of the case which are controverted and in reference to which the witnesses differ, it is certainly true that both at West Hazleton and Lattimer the great body of the strikers failed to obey the sheriff when he ordered them to disperse and insisted in pushing on. Nor can it be doubted that the sheriff had the right in the exercise of the discretion vested in him by the law to issue the order. And if it was the right of the sheriff to command the crowd to disperse, then it was the duty of the crowd to obey his command. The right to give the order implies the duty of obedience to the order. and disobedience of it is evidence of a riotous purpose. If I push on when the sheriff orders me to stop I do so at my own peril.

"Of course this obligation of obedience to the authority of the peace officer of the county is not confined to laboring men. It extends to and embraces all the inhabitants of the county, rich and poor, high and low. A company composed of the most wealthy and most prominent men of a community, if marching upon a public highway at a time or under circumstances which, in the judgment and discretion of the sheriff, make such a demonstration dangerous to the public peace, would be bound to disperse if ordered so to do. And compliance with the order should be prompt and complete.

"If you are satisfied, gentlemen, from the evidence that the purpose of the sheriff and of the posse was to preserve order and prevent riot, then it would follow that their intent and object was not a criminal or unlawful one, and the rule of the law which makes the act of one the act of all has no application to the facts of the case. If on the contrary, you are convinced by the evidence that the sheriff was not actuated by a desire and intention

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to preserve the peace, but that he summoned his posse with the idea of inflicting upon the body of men known in the case as strikers wanton and unnecessary outrage and injury without reference to their action and conduct; if, in short, his purpose was a base, malicious, and wicked one, then so far as he was concerned and so far as the deputies were concerned, if they understood his motive and acted with the same intent, the fact of a criminal and unlawful combination would be established, and then all the defendants might be convicted, altho the shot which took the life of the deceased was fired by a single one of the defendants. The act of any one would in that event be the act of all.

"If under all the evidence in the case you are not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the sheriff and his posse were impelled by a criminal or unlawful purpose, then the doctrine of the law which the Commonwealth invokes, that where there are many defendants the criminal act of one of them is under certain circumstances to be regarded as the criminal act of all, has, as we have already said, no place in this case."

**It Was Not Murder.**—"There never has been much doubt in the minds of unprejudiced persons that the shooting of the strikers at Lattimer last September by the posse under the control of Sheriff Martin, of Luzerne county, was a precipitate act, not justified by actual bodily danger; but there was no such appearance of vindictiveness and premeditation as to warrant a charge of intended murder. At the trial, when time enough had elapsed to collect and sift the evidence of the participants in the terrible occurrence, the crime of murder was not established. There was such reasonable doubt that the jury were bound to acquit, as they did, unanimously and without hesitation.

"But while Sheriff Martin and the deputies on trial with him stand acquitted of deliberate murder, they can not escape the imputation of unnecessary slaughter. Whether as a result of fright, panic, or misapprehension can never perhaps be certainly known, the riotous strikers were shot down without degree of provocation which should immediately precede and make necessary a resort to force.

"The trial at Wilkesbarre was conducted with great fairness. The charge of Judge Woodward was admirably clear and impartial. Notwithstanding this, however, the result will leave, we fear, unhealed animosities which only the lapse of time can soften or obliterate."—*The Record* (*Ind.*), *Philadelphia.*

**Lawful Decision.**—"The question whether or not the sheriff and his deputies were justified in firing upon the strikers at Lattimer has been decided in the way prescribed by law.

"After an apparently fair trial, with the ablest counsel conducting the case on either side, a jury of American citizens has acquitted the sheriff and his deputies of the crime of murder.

"The jury seems to have been one of unusually good composition. So far as appears, there was upon the panel no man who could reasonably be suspected of subserviency to the mine-owners or of prejudice in their favor. All were men who work for their living in honorable ways. The jury consisted of:

"One laborer, three carpenters, one brickmaker, one clerk, three farmers, one tinsmith, one contractor, and one carriage-maker.

"Its members represented all parts of the county in which the trial was held. Surely it would be difficult to make up a better jury than this list suggests for the trial of such an issue.

"The case is ended in the American way. A trial has been held before a judge elected by the people and a jury impaneled from them. The unanimous verdict must be accepted as in accordance with the law and the facts, unless we are ready to discredit the courts and the law and the jury system itself."—*The World* (*Ind. Dem.*), *New York.*

**Unfortunate "Massacre."**—"That the miners had just grievances was undeniable; they were underpaid and their economic condition was about the lowest ever reached by workingmen in America. Therefore, they had public sympathy on their side from the outset, and we have no doubt that many good citizens, who would never defy the law on their own account, were ready to wink at the operations of the strikers, even when they antagonized the public peace and used violence and coercion in order to gain a victory over their employers and thus better their material condition. For when the law is constantly and deliberately violated and overridden by great combinations of capital to serve selfish interests, we must expect an increasing popular sympathy with these petty physical force attacks by half-starved strikers upon law and order. Both are criminal and deplorable, but the lawless rich will surely find imitators among the lawless poor, and the fact must be taken into account in trying to understand a large body of popular feeling toward Sheriff Martin and his deputies. . . . . .

"We have conceded that the verdict of acquittal was a just one under the law, yet, at the same time, we are afflicted by a terrible doubt that the slaughter at Lattimer was necessary or justifiable. Might not the tragedy have been avoided? It is not clear that the miners should have been prevented from marching on the highway; it is not clear that they should have been denied the opportunity to show themselves within sight of the miners at work; it is not clear that the deputies should have fired as soon as they did. Hence the fear that the affair was an awful mistake that will inflame still more the antagonism between employer and employed. No doubt Sheriff Martin used his best judgment, yet the Lattimer 'massacre' must be considered as highly unfortunate for the American people."—*The Republican* (*Ind.*), *Springfield.*

**A Necessary Lesson.**—"If these men had conducted themselves in the outskirts of Prague or Naples as they did here practically in the outskirts of New York and Philadelphia, they would have been shot down at the end of the first day of their revolt, and not, as was the case, at the end of the first week. And there would have been no trial whatever, not even a court of inquiry into the conduct of the captain of gendarmes responsible for the act. Logically, even under our code, of which a basic maxim is that 'ignorance of the law excuses no man,' the foreign system is the better. And to this system we should undoubtedly have been driven had this jury set the ax to the root of local authority by convicting these defendants. No sheriff's posse might, after such a happening, attempt to maintain order, and the inevitable result would be the appeal to the military arm, state and federal, which, after due proclamation, is amenable to no trial by jury. But practically the advantage is with the old and, fortunately, unbroken American procedure. As long as it is admitted, as it is outside of European absolutisms to-day, that government exists by the consent of the governed, government's permanence is further assured every time that it is able to go before twelve men and reasonable and successfully justify its extraordinary acts for its own preservation. In this case, for instance, a great and, we regret to say, a necessary lesson of the sovereign power of life and death which a free people commits to its peace officers has been learned by thousands of common-schooled Americans, as well as by the ignorant survivors of the Lattimer riots."—*The Press* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

**Greed to Blame.**—"This trial as to the killing of strikers at Lattimer, in Pennsylvania, brings to light again a most unfortunate affair, which, however it is looked at, is a disgrace to the region where it occurred. The strikers, according to unprejudiced accounts, were of the most ignorant sort. They had been told that nobody not in uniform had the power to arrest them, and also that, if they carried no deadly weapons, they could do as they pleased. The sheriff's posse was made up of clerks and such men in their ordinary dress. The strikers had no idea of what such a force meant, and went ahead accordingly. They were accustomed to see armed and uniformed men when they saw the representatives of the law. A half-dozen soldiers would have scattered them all. So they went ahead and stirred up the row that ended just as such a disturbance must end. The deputies were human and did not care to be knocked about and perhaps killed without resistance.

"But how came such an ignorant gang to be there? Ask what their wages were, and you get the answer. The mine-owners get the poorest and least American laborers, and leave society to keep them in order. No crowd of intelligent men would have given the provocation that these gave to the officers. The persons who brought these fellows into the country, so as to save a few dollars and crowd out a better sort of workers, can now see what their parsimony has resulted in. But it is a great thing to save a dollar and greater to save more."—*The Courant* (*Rep.*), *Hartford.*

**Martin's Defense Dangerous to Liberty.**—"Practically, all the evidence that was produced at Wilkesbarre to justify Sheriff Martin and his men in firing upon the procession of workingmen

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at Lattimer was directed to proving that mob violence was threatened or was liable to happen later on. If there was ground for a plea of self-defense it was due to resistance to an interference justified only by something which the sheriff assumed that the strikers intended to do somewhere else and at some other time, and not by anything that they were doing then and there.

"What might have happened, or the results of an unexecuted intention, is something that can never be proved or disproved in a court of law; and the doctrine that an officer of the law may arrest persons or disperse peaceful assemblies because he believes, or assumes, that they may do something unlawful is dangerous to liberty, and consequently to the peace and safety of the community. Citizens are to be interfered with by the agents of their government only when they do something in violation of law, and not when somebody guesses that they mean to do something of the kind.

"The whole Russian system of espionage and repression, of arbitrary arrest and 'political' trial, rests upon this doctrine that people may be punished for their intentions and for the crimes they may commit if left at liberty. Sheriff Martin's defense for the murder of the men ruthlessly shot at Lattimer rested wholly upon the assumption that he had a right to deal with them as a mob, because he suspected that they might become a mob if allowed to go their way peaceably.

"And this doctrine has been adopted by an American jury."—*The Journal* (*Dem.*), *New York*.

"The law is for all men, and against all men who are not obedient to it. There is no question of the right of men to strike. The strike is often the only weapon. But when the striker learns to keep within the law, to be fair to others, and to respect property rights, he will have made the greatest advances in the direction of public sympathy. An illustration is the case of the Pittsburg miners a year ago. The determined efforts to keep within the law won the friendship of the people, and also saved any serious clash with the law. The law is the defense of the individual and the salvation of the nation. Violence toward it can not win."—*The Times* (*Rep.*), *Pittsburg*.

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## VALIDITY OF UTAH'S EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the validity of an eight-hour law in Utah on the ground of police power inherent in the State. Justice Brown, in giving the opinion of the court, expressly stated that, without passing upon the constitutionality of eight-hour laws in general, it was plain that the state legislature had power to restrict the hours of labor in unwholesome employments. The Utah statute provides for an eight-hour day in underground mines, smelters, and all other works for the reduction of ore, and violators of the statute are deemed guilty of misdemeanor. The Chicago *Record* speaks of the significance of this decision to the industrial and labor interests of the country as follows:

"It is contrary to the reasoning of most of the state supreme courts upon cases involving similar points of constitutional law. The Illinois supreme court, more than others perhaps, has freely nullified labor legislation on the ground of its interference with the provision of the Constitution, which stipulates that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. So strict have been some of the state courts in holding that the legislature could not interfere with a person's right to contract for the disposition of his labor that workingmen had begun to despair of relief from certain grievous evils. The decision of the federal Supreme Court in the Utah case will revive hope again in the efficacy of legislation as a means for improving conditions under which workingmen labor. It must have a liberalizing effect upon the rulings of lower courts. . . . . .

"The position of the Illinois supreme court upon such legislation is succinctly stated in the following excerpt from the opinion in the case of Ritchie *vs.* the People:

"'The police powers of the State can only be permitted to limit or abridge such a fundamental right as the right to make contracts when the exercise of such power is necessary to promote the health, comfort, welfare, or safety of society or the public; and it is questionable whether it can be exercised to prevent injury to the individual engaged in a particular calling.'

"This extract is from the opinion in the case brought to test the validity of the act of 1893, the object of which was to limit the hours of women in factories and workshops to eight a day. In declaring invalid this statute the Illinois supreme court went further than was necessary to establish the precise point in question, and to a position the reverse of that now enunciated by the federal court. It cited from the New York courts a decision relating to an act forbidding the making of cigars in tenement-houses, in which occurs the following:

"'To justify this law it would not be sufficient that the use of tobacco may be injurious to some persons, or that its manufacture may be injurious to those who are engaged in its preparation and manufacture; but it would have to be injurious to the public health.'

"A quotation by the Illinois supreme court from Tiedeman on 'Limitations of Police Powers' is still more in point:

"'There can be no more justification for the prohibition of the prosecution of certain callings by women, because the employment will prove hurtful to themselves, than it would be for the State to prohibit men from working in the manufacture of white lead because they are apt to contract lead-poisoning, or to prohibit occupation in certain parts of iron-smelting works because the lives of the men so engaged are materially shortened.'

"The reasoning which leads to the conclusion that the State has no right to interfere for the protection of life and health of workingmen who may be practically forced to accept such terms of employment as are offered them seems brutal. It is gratifying that the highest court in the land holds otherwise. This decision means the starting of the pendulum in the other direction."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* points out that "as a matter of fact there is not a State in New England engaged in cotton manufactures which has not enacted the same kind of laws. In some of these States the total number of hours is fifty-eight per week, in others sixty. No one has ever questioned the right of these States to enact such legislation." But that paper thinks that the danger in such legislation is in going too far:

"In this State a contractor was arrested for working his men more than eight hours a day, when it was shown that he did so with the consent of the men, that their occupation was healthful, and that they were paid extra for over-time. Under these circumstances his course was held to be justified by the court of appeals. The court of appeals, in passing decision, laid particular emphasis on the healthfulness or unhealthfulness of an occupation and sustained the right of the State to limit the hours of a given employment in the exercise of its police and sanitary power. Look at it on a larger scale. The United States Government established a national quarantine, altho there is not a word about quarantine in the Constitution. Article 3 of section 8, however, gives to Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes. Quarantine is a matter affected by commerce, or commerce a matter affected by quarantine. Therefore the right to establish a national quarantine and a national board of health was assumed, altho the assumption appalled the strict constructionists. Isham G. Harris of Tennessee, who was such a strict constructionist that he wanted his State to secede from the Confederacy, was the father of the law. He explained it on the ground that there was yellow fever in the country and that there was no way of dealing with it in the southern portions of our territory. Quarantine went into effect, and the principle then established has never been abandoned.

"In deciding, then, that the State of Utah has the right to limit the hours of labor in an industry affected by sanitary and police regulations the Supreme Court cuts no new cloth. The decision is in line with previous ones to the same effect. It is of interest to those who make a hobby of constitutional interpretation and the rights of the States under the Constitution, and while establishing no new precedent serves only to bring old ones into conspicuous relief."

In view of cotton-mill conditions and propositions for national regulation of working hours, the Providence *Journal* finds broad meaning in the supreme court's affirmation that the State has a paramount police power which it can use essentially as it will:

"This Utah law has now illustrated in a new way the final legislative capabilities of the States within their defined rights. It is not only a constitutional piece of legislation, but it is a sign of the existing rights still held by the States. Each State is shown to be supreme in its power in this direction under the conditions imposed by the federal Constitution. Altho some vagueness attaches to the decision of the supreme court, it is apparent that States will have this right to legislative as well as executive police authority even if Congress should adopt a law fixing the hours of labor on a uniform standard in all parts of the country. To acquire supreme and exclusive privilege the federal Government in this province of its authority must act upon the conditions which an amendment alone to the Constitution can give it. Either that, or the right to regulate commerce between the States must be construed to include the power to fix the hours of labor. That suggestion should induce some cotton manufacturers to study the hours of labor bill now before Congress."

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## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

CONGRESSMEN are like other people—more patriotic in war than in peace. —*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

THE *Maine* seems to have been blown up externally, internally, and eternally.—*The Record, Chicago.*

KANSAS once belonged to Spain, and, apparently, hasn't quite recovered from it yet.—*The Leader, Cleveland.*

HAVE you noticed how well "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle" harmonize nowadays?—*The Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester, N. Y.*

WE are warranted in taking all the precautions that the situation justifies.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

THE people favor peace, but are not willing to pay more for it than it is worth.—*The Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.*

WILLIAM MCKINLEY may not possess the greatest head that ever grew on human shoulders, but such as it is he knows how to keep it.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

A PATRIOT.—"Is your wife interested in all this war talk?" "Interested? She went down cellar to-day and threw out eleven jars of Spanish pickles." —*The Record, Chicago.*

THE interest in Hawaiian annexation may be temporarily obscured by greater matters. But there is no danger that the islands will be moved away.—*The Star, Washington.*

IN Kentucky thieves attempted to enter a roundhouse and steal a locomotive. They were doubtless inspired by the example of men who have stolen entire railroads.—*The Herald, Baltimore.*

A LOOK AHEAD.—"I suppose," remarked the inveterate pessimist, "that when war finally comes, we shall only be fairly started when some fool will get up and propose arbitration."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

DISCOURAGED.—First Legislator: "After all, there's mighty little money in politics." Second Legislator: "Yes, mighty little, these days. I don't know but I'm about ready to vote for a bill to let the people elect their own Senators."—*The Leader, Cleveland.*

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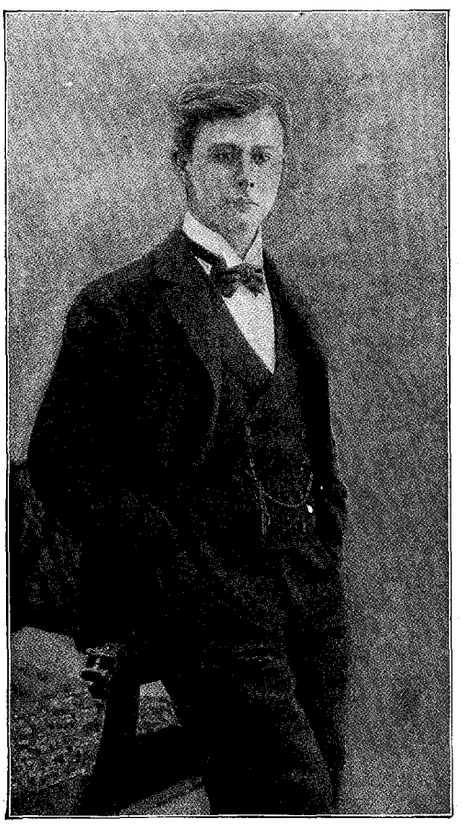
## LETTERS AND ART.

### JOSEF HOFMANN AT TWENTY.

THE musical prodigy who ten years ago set musical circles in America in a whirl of excitement has reappeared at the age of twenty; and with his return has reappeared the enthusiasm that greeted the little lad in knee-breeches.

Critics are apt to "view with distrust" all youthful prodigies; but it is agreed on all hands that Hofmann at twenty bears out the rich promise of Hofmann at ten. There is some difference of opinion as to the stage of development he has reached, some regarding him as being as yet but a "pianistic genius," while



JOSEF HOFMANN.

others use the broader term "musical genius" and hail him as a second Mozart. Mr. W. J. Henderson, of *The Times*, is one of the more conservative. He has this to say:

"The promise of the genius of the little boy of ten has been fulfilled as far as it could possibly be in the young man of twenty. The development of this remarkable boy is apparently perfectly normal. His temperament and his intellect are healthy, and are growing naturally. There is nothing weird or unusual about the present state of the young man's inner life, so far as can be judged from his piano-playing; and this fact leads to a proper estimate of his limitations.

"At the age of twenty Josef Hofmann is a true pianoforte genius, but he does not play like one who had sounded the depths of human experience. Intelligence, insight, feeling, passion, are all present in his work, but the artistic conception is still lacking in that calm survey, that broadened view, that all-embracing sympathy combined with completed measure of proportions which are the fruit of artistic maturity as much in the heaven-born genius as in the plodding talent. Beethoven did not write the fifth symphony, nor Mozart his 'Don Giovanni,' nor Mendelssohn his 'Elijah,' in boyhood.

"But the elements of the ability to express all that can now be expressed through the medium of the piano are in this boy, and in such compositions as adapt themselves to the present state of his artistic conceptions he reveals himself as a master."

The critic of *The Evening Post* does not rein in his enthusiasm quite as tightly as Mr. Henderson does. He writes:

"Paderewski is not playing in America this year, but his *Doppelgänger* is—his double in two respects—in being a prince among pianists, and in having the divine spark—a soul electrified by genius. Josef Hofmann proved at his *début* with the Thomas orchestra a few days ago that his spark was not a mere *ignis fatuus*, as it is with most infant prodigies, but the true Promethean fire, which, instead of dying out, grows brighter and warmer with years.

"Yesterday afternoon, at Carnegie Hall, Josef Hofmann gave his first recital. He began with Bach's Prelude and Fugue in D-minor, and he played in a manner which no pianist, be his name Liszt, or Rubinstein, or Paderewski, could have surpassed. This is saying a great deal, but it is not written in a moment of enthusiasm, but after the sobering effect of a night's sleep. If all pianists played Bach as Josef Hofmann does, the old Leipsic cantor, usually reputed dry and learned, would be voted as entertaining as Chopin, as dramatic as Wagner. If polyphonic music were always played as this great work was yesterday, the public would realize that music in which several melodies are fugually intertwined is grander than music which has only one melody. The clearness with which the pianist brought out the complicated web of these melodies was startling; it was like looking at the finest lace under a magnifying glass. But even that was not the most remarkable thing about his interpretation; what made it so deeply impressive, so thrilling, almost beyond comparison, was the elemental power that animated the young pianist. A cathedral organ can not produce a more stupendous volume of tone, or a complete operatic *ensemble* a more dramatic effect than young Hofmann did with this Bach Prelude and Fugue. It was a performance to be remembered a life-time."

*The Mail and Express* also recognizes the "elemental power" spoken of above:

"Josef Hofmann, by his performance of the Rubinstein concerto, proved himself one of the best pianists that America has yet heard. The first twenty bars of the piano part of the extremely difficult Rubinstein work demonstrated young Hofmann's technical mastery over his instrument. The second movement showed his deep appreciation of the beautiful in what he played. The third movement simply dazzled the audience. The young pianist has a temperament that becomes a perfect whirlwind on occasion. He seems to feel with the intensity and depth of a grown man whom life has taught the meaning of things. He expresses what he feels with a variety of tone color and a facility and power of execution that are almost marvelous. The Rubinstein concerto quite carried one away. The flawless technical perfection of his execution left him free to set forth the ideas in the composition, and he showed that he recognized the ideas and their relation to one another in convincing fashion."

*The Tribune* sees in Hofmann "a pianoforte-player of the very first rank," but thinks him still undeveloped "in the matter of emotional depth, of conception of the poetical contents of the music which he plays," and "therefore he must be set down as more pianist than musician."

### ART, GENIUS, AND MORALITY.

THE question of idealism versus impressionism in art, discussed by Tolstoï with reference to fiction and literature, is canvassed in relation to painting by the American novelist and art critic F. Marion Crawford in a series of lectures on early Italian art and artists. He seeks to solve modern problems by examining the beginnings of Italian art and the ideas and inspiration of the first painters. In an article in *Book Reviews*, the Macmillan monthly, extracts from these lectures are published.

Art, Mr. Crawford notes, is not dependent on genius alone; it is also the result of developing manual skill to the highest degree.

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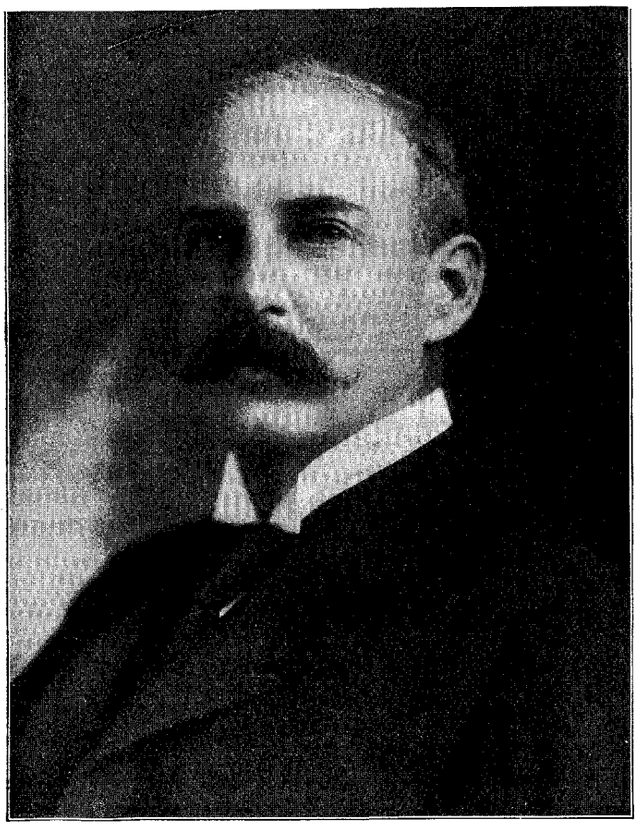
Art grew out of handicraft. Many of the earliest Italian painters were goldsmiths, goldsmithing having been the highest of the crafts. As to the philosophy of their art, Mr. Crawford says:

"It is very hard to get at an idea of what men thought about art in those times. Perhaps it would be near the truth to say that it was looked upon as a universal means of expression. What strikes one most in the great pictures of that time is their earnestness, not in the sense of religious faith but in the determination to do nothing without a perfectly clear and definite meaning, which any cultivated person could understand, and at which even a child might guess. Nothing was done for effect, nothing was done merely for beauty's sake. It was as if the idea of usefulness, risen with art from the hand-crafts, underlay the intentions of beauty, or of devotion, or of history which produced the picture. In those times, when the artist put in any accessary he



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F. MARION CRAWFORD.

asked himself: 'Does it mean anything?' whereas most painters of to-day, in the same case, ask themselves: 'Will it look well?' The difference between the two points of view is the difference between jesting and being in earnest, between an art that compares itself with an ideal feature, and the art of to-day that measures itself with an ideal past.

"The great painters of the Renaissance appealed to men and to men's selves, whereas the great painters of to-day appeal chiefly to men's eyes and to that much of men which can be stirred through the eye only.

"It was not that those artists were religious enthusiasts, moved by a spiritual faith such as that which inspired Fra Angelico and one or two others. Few of them were religious men; several of them, like Perugino, were atheists. It was not, I think, because they looked upon art itself as a very sacred matter, not to be jested with, since they used their art against their enemies for purposes of revenge and ridicule. It was rather because every one was in earnest then, and was forced to be by the nature of the times; whereas people now are only relatively in earnest, and stake their money only where men once staked their lives. That was one reason. Another may be that the greatest painters of those times were practically men of universal genius and were always men of vast reading and cultivation, the equals and often the superiors of the learned in all other branches of science, literature, and art. They were not only great painters, but great men and great thinkers, and far above doing anything solely 'for effect.'"

Art is a product of civilization, but as "civilization has nothing to do with morality," art need not be moral. What made the Italian artists great was their love of beauty and of nature, and their understanding of the relation between nature and beauty. Elaborating this idea, Mr. Crawford says:

"The early Christians were looked upon as a very uncivilized people by the Romans of their time, and the meanest descendants of the Greeks secretly called the Romans themselves barbarians. In point of civilization and what we call cultivation, Alcibiades was immeasurably superior to St. Paul, St. Bernard, or Abraham Lincoln, tho Alcibiades had no morality to speak of and not much conscience. Moreover, it is a fact that great reformers of morals have often been great enemies of art and destroyers of the beautiful. Fra Bartolommeo, who is thought by many to have equaled Raphael in the latter's early days, became a follower of Savonarola, burned all his wonderful drawings and studies, and shut himself up in a monastery to lead a religious life; and tho he yielded, after several years, to the command of his superiors, and began painting again, he confined himself altogether to devotional subjects as long as he lived, and fell far behind Raphael, who was certainly not an exemplary character, even in those days."

It was not immorality which ended the great artistic cycle of Italy, but the hampering of individuality, the degeneration of the love of beauty into love of effect, and the exhaustion of material. Genius requires certain conditions, and they are not the conditions demanded by the general welfare. The Italian artists were the product of a period in which all the ideas of mankind tended in a direction opposite to that taken by modern theories and practises. The condition under which art flourished was that "most favorable to genius," because "everything except genius and brute strength had been reduced to slavery in the social scale." Mr. Crawford's philosophy of art is thus seen to be diametrically opposed to that of Tolstoï, who holds that there is no art without morality.

## HOWELLS AS A SOCIALIST.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS is warmly hailed as a brother Socialist by the editor of *The American Fabian* (New York, February), who has this to say of the services that Mr. Howells has rendered to the Socialist movement:

"He has made his art the instrument of a great purpose. His 'Annie Kilburn'; his 'A Hazard of New Fortunes'; his 'The World of Chance,' wherein the alleged 'laws of business' are considered to be merely accidental and undeterminable sequences; his 'A Traveler from Altruria,' the most definite and comprehensive expression of his social ideals; and his 'Letters of an Altrurian Traveler,' describing from the view-point of a Socialist the characteristics of the plutocratic city of New York, have set many thousands of minds forward on the right path.

"A realist in fiction, he has not, like one branch of the school of realism, descended to the depicting of the darker and more vicious attributes of certain abnormal types of humankind, nor, like another branch of that school, painted merely the superficial emotions and activities of better types; he has pictured for us our own time, the struggle of mankind one against another and against all others, in the fierce battle for bread; he has urged the obligation of brotherhood upon all of us, and has shown us the goal of a practicable, attainable Utopia. At the head of American *litterateurs*, he has not temporized with, nor glossed over, nor praised the false sentiments and beliefs which pass current for wisdom and morality among the selfish and unthinking, tho he well may have known that acquiescence therein would be to his material advantage; he has, on the contrary, used his tremendous power toward the shattering of these entrenched falsities, and has striven to awaken in his readers the spirit of the new ideals. Particular abuses were sought to be corrected by Dickens, Thackeray, and George Eliot. But the social purpose of these

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writers is far below the splendid aim of Howells, who attacks the whole economic framework of modern society."

Concerning Mr. Howells's conversion to Socialistic views and the degree to which he now holds them, the editor of *The Fabian* gives the following account:

"'It was ten years ago,' said Mr. Howells the other day, 'that I first became interested in the creed of Socialism. I was in Buffalo when Laurence Gronlund lectured there before the Fortnightly Club. Through this address I was led to read his book, "The Cooperative Commonwealth," and Kirkup's article in the Encyclopedia Britannica. Afterward I read the "Fabian Essays"; I was greatly influenced also by a number of William Morris's tracts. The greatest influence, however, came to me through reading Tolstoï. Both as an artist and as a moralist I must acknowledge my deep indebtedness to him.'

"'But you do not recognize a close affinity between Tolstoï's doctrine and that of modern Socialism?' was asked. 'For instance, in "A Traveler from Altruria," you deny the right of a man to do wrong to others with what is his own, and would use repression to prevent it.'

"'Tolstoï's influence is on the moral side,' he replied. 'I recognize the impractibility of much of his ethics. Yet he has the logic of the situation. As has been said of another, "he is logical, but not reasonable." The idea of force is repellent to me. I would not use it when it can be avoided. The extreme to which Tolstoï would carry non-resistance to violence, I can not, of course, share in. Yet there have been, and are, cases of those who, either as individuals or sects, have held to non-resistance and have not been exterminated. Think of the persecution of the Quakers. Yet, despite it, they have thrived.'

"'True, but should not one recognize that, temporary persecutions in the earlier days excepted, the Quakers have always been protected by force? The individual Quaker living in England or America is protected from invasion of his rights by the whole force, civil and military, of the government under which he lives. Supposing a community of Quakers were placed in a neutral strip of ground between three powerful nations hungry for their expropriation. What would become of them?'

"'Oh, yes, their case would be different. They would doubtless lose their independence (which they might not mind), and probably also they would be cruelly exploited. As I said, the idea of force and compulsory obedience is repellent to me; still, the weak must be protected and justice to all be assured. It may be said that with so much existent use of force—cruel, extra-legal, and ill-regulated—it becomes necessary to oppose it with a beneficent, altruistic, corrective force.'

"'What are the prospects for Socialism in America?' was asked.

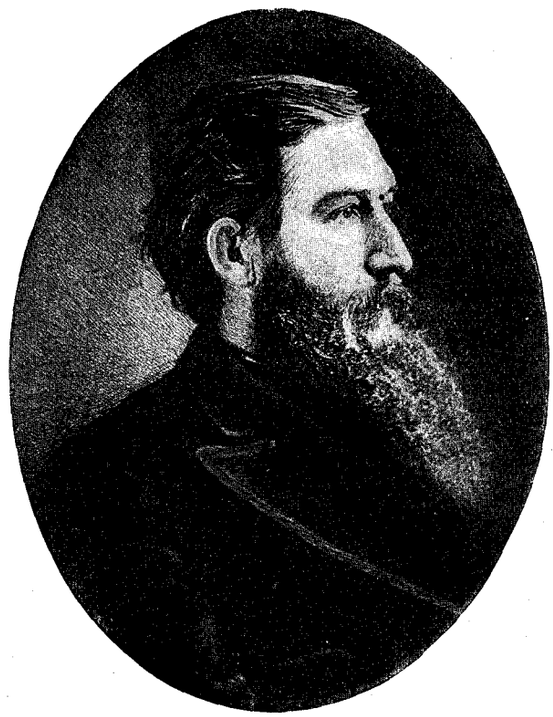
"'As to that, who can say? One sees the movement advancing all about him, and yet it may be years before its ascendency. On the other hand, it may be but a short time. A slight episode may change history. A turn here or a turn there, and we may find our nation headlong on the road to the ideal commonwealth.'"

## A FRENCH DISCOVERY OF SIDNEY LANIER.

UNDER the title "A Poet Musician," in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (January 15), M. Th. Bentzon (Mme. Blanc) introduces Sidney Lanier to the Parisian public, and, through Paris, as a matter of course, to Europe.

"There are two geniuses," she writes, "who hover over the charming city of Baltimore, slumbering all rosy red beneath what is almost a Southern sun: the one more celebrated among foreigners than in his own country, the other almost absolutely unknown in Europe. Their names: Edgar Allan Poe and Sidney Lanier, the Ahriman and the Ormuzd of the place; the demon of perversity and the angel of light; the former carried away by morbid passions that conducted him to an ignominious end, the latter faithful to the purest ideal in his life as in his work; both marked by fate for the victims of a frightful poverty; both doomed to die young, at almost the same age, after having long suffered from a hopeless malady. In different degrees, with their contrasts and analogies, these two poets are the glory of the South, which can not boast of a literature so rich as the North."

It was some years ago, in New Orleans, during a visit to this country, Mme. Blanc informs us, that she first made the acquaintance of Sidney Lanier. She was induced by an admirer of the poet to read the "Hymns of the Marshes." The book made an extraordinary impression upon her. She had recently traveled through the region that had been Lanier's inspiration, and it taught her to appreciate and understand more truly those immense marshes open to all the influences of the sky and ocean, and the verdurous glories of the gigantic oaks, festooned with disheveled moss, that bordered them. "In my astonishment and admiration," she writes, "the poet and the enchanting nature he de-



SIDNEY LANIER.

From Sidney Lanier's Poems, courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

scribes became so blended in my mind that I could scarcely distinguish the one from the other."

On returning to Europe, persuaded that only a poet should be the sponsor of Sidney Lanier, she made known her discovery to "his brothers, the Symbolists," hoping so to awaken their sympathy and curiosity that they would be induced to write his biography. These gentlemen, however, remained indifferent; and finding that none seemed inclined to undertake the task, she accepted it as her own, and, returning to America, went to Baltimore, the city of Lanier's adoption, that she might have every opportunity of studying the author and his works to the best advantage.

Mme. Blanc tells the sad story of Lanier's life with simplicity and pathos, and pays more than one splendid tribute to his exalted character. For instance:

"To pronounce a eulogy upon poetry is indirectly to speak of Sidney Lanier, for, whatever may be thought of his work, he was *par excellence* a poet, in the superhuman acceptation of that ideal term; that is to say, not merely a skilful chiseler of rimes, but an exceptional being, penetrated with the worship of the beautiful, whose every act was an utterance of the music of his soul. . . . Never was a nobler song wafted to heaven than the life of Lanier: it showed, a rare example at the present day, the combat of an invincible will, sovereign, sure of itself, against the most terrible obstacles, poverty, sickness, death, all held

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in check by a superior power that yielded not until at God's command."

The critic is equally generous in her appreciation of Lanier's genius. In the delicate and impassioned love of nature, and in the exquisite taste with which he clothed his thoughts in the most choice and harmonious words, Lanier is declared the rival of Wordsworth, tho it would be a manifest exaggeration to compare him with Tennyson or Keats. Lanier's communion with nature is his own, unlike that either of Wordsworth or Tennyson or Keats; and it is precisely here that he strikes a new note. His intimate, conscious, heartfelt brotherhood with all nature's impersonal forms—there is nothing that is quite like it in the whole range of literature. Wounded and unappreciated in the godless, trade-racked world of man, he turned to the great mother, and was healed and comforted. The trees were his brothers, the sun his friend; the marshes, the ocean, the dawn, confided to him their most intimate secrets. He reposed upon nature's breast, and the Eternal Spirit by which she is animated bended over him in divine intercourse. It is this intense, passionate pantheism of Lanier, not vague and mystical, "but solidly doubled by individualism," that constitutes his originality—this, and his insistent claim that the highest art can exist only when it has a firm and solid moral foundation.

It goes without saying that the French critic is not in close sympathy with this theory of Lanier's, which is in contradiction to the accepted traditions and beliefs of modern France. After discussing that charming little poem, "The Chattahoochee," she adds:

"Here the adepts of art for art's sake will cry out, I suppose, What, morality even in music! And it must be acknowledged that his desire to render art elevating and inspiring is one of Lanier's faults. This *all-beauty-lover* sees the good, *par excellence*, in the beautiful; and can not help singing it. He has always maintained that a moral aim does not injure the esthetic value of a work of art; that art should be allied to a lofty ethical system; and that far from being in opposition, they would concur in leading to the same end. He even adds that when there is a struggle between the two kinds of beauty, moral loveliness ought absolutely to assert its supremacy. . . . Whatever may be thought of this view, it is at least original; the contrary having been so often repeated, with or without conviction."

Sidney Lanier was not a poet merely, but a critic as well, a musician also, and an ardent student of science. His biographer does justice to every aspect of his genius, dwelling especially upon the high order of critical ability that he displayed in his lectures at the Johns Hopkins University. "It is marvelous," she writes, "that a poet so ready to be caught up and absorbed in a rapt communion with nature should be at the same time a critic so fine and penetrating."

With the poet's style she was fascinated from the first, and she translates many of his favorite poems with a skill that can not be too highly commended. She calls Lanier a precursor and leader of the French Symbolists:

"To translate verses is always very nearly impossible, but it is almost a profanation to touch these, which are really a series of melodies, suggestive, delicate, exquisitely colored melodies, tho with certain mannerisms that should forbid Sidney Lanier being compared with Beethoven, as many have compared him. He is, nevertheless, a great virtuoso, and those seekers of novelty who have endeavored after him to awaken musical emotions ought to recognize the superiority of one who was the most astonishing flute-player of his day. His poems are naturally saturated with melody, and it is this that distinguishes him from his *confrères* who make a great effort to introduce the methods of music into poetry. . . . . .

"M. Stephane Mallarmé certainly had a precursor in America, and also Verlaine, and all those who write in verse symphonies, variations, scales, and romances without words. Sidney Lanier was one of the first creators of that art of rhythms and syllables which is occupied with both arts at once, and with him it is always music that dominates. He recognized this himself, and referred to it frequently: 'Whatever gift I have is the gift of music, poetry being for me a mere tangent through which I would occasionally escape from myself. I played upon several instruments before being able to write a legible hand; and since then, what is most profound in my life has ever been filled by music.'"

Mme. Blanc speaks as follows of Lanier's famous poem, "Sunrise," the last that he wrote:

"The inspiration is unequal, no doubt, disconnected variations on a floating theme; but what breadth, and sometimes, often indeed, what precision in the images! How we recognize the attentive and scrupulous observer of nature! Let me add that the thought of this symbolist, altho expressed in English, is never unintelligible for French readers, as so often is that of his brothers of France. And what a bold flight to the heights which most of them never ascend!—without speaking of that which can not be rendered, the intrinsic beauty of words, which the most skilful polishers of jewels of this kind—and we have among us those of the first order—might well envy him."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## FITZGERALD'S STORIES OF FAMOUS SONGS.

(*Second Article.*)

The story of "Kathleen Mavourneen" includes a pathetic recital of the picturesque vicissitudes and ill luck that marked the career of its composer. The words were written by Mrs. Crawford, an Irish lady, contemporary with Mrs. Hemans and Sheridan Knowles. The very beautiful and famous melody was composed by Frederick Nicholls Crouch, F.R.S., who, at nine years old, played bass at the Royal Coburg Theater, and afterward played a violoncello solo before Rossini. He was appointed a "gentleman" in Queen Adelaide's band and became principal violoncellist at Drury Lane Theater, where he wrote songs for Anna Tree and Mme. Malibran. He parted with the manuscript of "Kathleen Mavourneen" to a London publisher for £10. It is but a few years since the copyright was sold for £109. "Ah, where was the spell that once hung on its numbers?" Crouch was at one time musical reviewer on *The Metropolitan Magazine*, edited by Captain Marryat, the famous author of "Peter Simple," and here he worked in company with Dickens, Mrs. Crawford, the Countess of Blessington, Douglas Jerrold, Thackeray, and Poole. He left England for America in 1849, and was for a time associated with Max Maretzek; he sang in church choirs, taught and lectured, at first in New York, and afterward in Washington and Richmond. When the war broke out, he promptly enlisted in the Confederate army, relinquishing an income of $4,000 for the private's twelve dollars a month, "which he never got." Until the surrender of Lee, Crouch was always at his post, never "on leave" nor on the sick list, obstinately refusing a furlough:

"From the last battle-field he made his way, with three broken ribs and his right hand badly smashed, to Buckingham Court-House. Here he entered into service as a gardener and farm hand—an occupation he followed until the hostilities of the terrible civil struggle died down. Then he went to Richmond, and ultimately to Baltimore, where, at the age of seventy-five, he found his home, books, manuscripts, reduced to ashes."

In one of his later letters, Crouch writes: "I went to hear my 'Green and Gold' played by a military orchestra yesterday. I am to conduct it on Monday night, and also to sing, at eighty-nine, 'Kathleen Mavourneen,' in public."

A boy named James Marion Roche, born at New Ross, Kilkenny, grew up with the music of "Kathleen Mavourneen" forever on his lips:

"He went to America, joined the navy, and fought, all unconsciously, against the author of his favorite song. In 1883 he visited Baltimore, and learned accidentally that Frederick Nicholls Crouch resided there, finding it a hard task to make both ends meet. Roche's love of 'Kathleen Mavourneen' was as great as ever, and his one desire was to aid its composer. To attain this

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end he, with rare delicacy and tact, persuaded the old gentleman to adopt him as a son. As James Roche Crouch he lived in Florida, and nobly did what he could to make life a little easier for his 'father.'"

Writing of "The Last Rose of Summer," Fitzgerald argues that, wherever Moore got the melody, it is certain that he could not have known it in its original form, as played by the traveling bards and harpers of Ireland; for he has considerably altered the character of the music, and has not improved upon even the "Groves of Blarney" version as a national melody. "Altho the composer and author are unknown, the title of the tune may be ascribed to about 1660; so that, from a musical point of view, Flotow was well within the calendar in using it for his 'Martha,' as the basis of the well-known air existed long prior to the reign of Queen Anne."

Moore called the tune "The Groves of Blarney," evidently not knowing its origin, for that delicious *morceau* of Irish satirical burlesque was written by Richard Alfred Milliken about 1796—a chaffing ballad that everybody in London sang or quoted. Lockhart attributed the clever squib to "the poetical Dean of Cork," and Lord Brougham mentioned it in one of his great speeches in Parliament.

Mr. Fitzgerald is by no means disposed to waste panegyrics upon Moore, as a modern Irish bard:

"Lovers of Ireland and its national songs and music have always regretted that Thomas Moore, in undertaking to rescue the Irish melodies, did not preserve the spirit and nature of the country whence they sprang in the lyrics that he fitted and dovetailed to them. For the chief characteristic of Moore's Irish melodies, that is to say, the lyrics, is their lack of Irish characteristics. To be candid, tho here and there an Irish town, or vale, or waterfall, or lake is mentioned, all the Irish songs are absolutely English in form, meter, and sentiment. Erin comes in nowhere; and Hibernia is only scantily and half shamefully referred to as a sort of apology for the music which is so essentially Irish."

That touching Irish song, "The Exile of Erin," was written by a Scotchman, Thomas Campbell, to whom the British navy is indebted for "the finest sea-song ever written," "Ye Mariners of England," which shares a warm place in the heart of the British tar along with Cherry's "The Bay of Biscay" and Dibdin's "Tom Bowling."

Edward Fitz-Ball's famous song, "My Pretty Jane," so intimately associated with the names of Alexander Lee and Sims Reeves, was at first tossed by Sir Henry Bishop into his waste-basket; it was rescued by Fitz-Ball and the manager of Vauxhall Gardens, and has been described as "one of the most profitable of popular songs."

That delightful ballad, "Sally in Our Alley," was written and composed by an erratic genius, Henry Carey, whose granddaughter was the mother of Edmund Kean; Carey is said to have been a natural son of George Savile, Marquis of Halifax, and the evidence seems conclusive that he was the author of "God Save the King."

In musical history the year 1740 is remarkable for having produced "Rule Britannia," by James Thompson, "The Roast Beef of Old England," by Fielding, and "God Save the King," by Carey. That veteran song-writer, Henry Russell, composed and sang the famous "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," and introduced it to an unbounded popularity. He was paid £3 for the copyright; when, afterward, he asked the publishers how it was going, he was told that nineteen presses could not print it fast enough; then they sent him £10, "conscience money." "Cheer, Boys, Cheer" was written by Dr. Mackay, who also wrote for Russell "There's a Good Time Coming," as, later, Epes Sargent wrote for him that rollicking "chantey," "A Life on the Ocean Wave."

"Old Hundred" was originally composed to the 134th Psalm in the Geneva Psalter, but was afterward (about 1562) used to the 100th Psalm, by the English Protestants. The name of the composer has never been satisfactorily ascertained. On the word of Handel, it was ascribed to Luther:

"Berlioz, after hearing it performed at St. Paul's Cathedral by some six thousand charity children, wrote: 'It would be useless to attempt to give an idea of such a musical effect. It was more powerful, more beautiful, than all the exultant vocal masses you ever heard, in the same proportion that St. Paul is larger than a village church, and even a hundred times more than that. I may add that this choral, of long notes and of noble character, is sustained by superb harmony, which the organ inundated, without submerging it.' For some time it was known as the 'Savoy.'"

Who will ever discover the origin of "Where Are You Going, My Pretty Maid?" It is certain, says Mr. Fitzgerald, that it dates back to a period long anterior to the times when the art of music was generally cultivated, except orally; our author invokes a blessing upon the singer who first "took down" so charming a gem of old English minstrelsy.

Very pleasant is the chat we find here about Gay's "Black-eyed Susan," and Hood's "Song of the Shirt," and Sullivan's "The Lost Chord"—"perhaps the most successful song of modern times." Mme. Poitrine, the wife of a Picardy farmer, used to sing "Malbrouck s'en va-t-en guerre" to Marie Antoinette's baby; now we know the song as "We Won't Go Home till Morning."

In taking leave of the dear old songs, it is hard to part without tossing a tribute of fond remembrance and association to the Welsh "Men of Harlech," dating from 1468, and still sung "with a rouse" in the public schools; and the Scottish "Bonnie Dundee," "John Anderson, My Jo," "Jessie, the Flower o' Dunblane," and "There's Nae Luck about the House"; "Annie Laurie," "Comin' Through the Rye," and "Bonnie Doon"; and the Irish "St. Patrick's Day," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," "The Cruiskeen Lawn," "The Night Before Larry Was Stretched," "The Groves of Blarney," "Rory O'Moore," "The Low-Backed Car," and "The Pretty Girl Milking Her Cow"—"a very ancient and divinely plaintive melody"; and the American "Ben Bolt," "The Old Oaken Bucket," "Uncle Ned," "Swanee River," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Wait for the Wagon," and "Woodman, Spare That Tree":

"Haydn declares: 'It is the air which is *the charm* of music, and it is that which is most difficult to produce; patience and study are sufficient for the composition of agreeable sonnets, but the invention of a fine melody is the work of genius.' And yet some of the world's finest melodies are the production of the unknown and, in many cases, entirely simple and humble folk devoid of musical training."

## NOTES.

MME. SARAH BERNHARDT, who has been ill in Paris, is now rapidly improving and is already making preparations for her next theatrical venture. This, it is announced, will be a four-act comedy, entitled "L'Attentat," from the pen of M. Romain Coolus.

ALFRED AUSTIN'S retirement from *The Standard*, London, has been made the subject of several misleading statements. The real facts are extremely simple. For reasons of health, and because he wishes to pass his winters in Italy, Mr. Austin some weeks ago expressed the desire to take his pension, and to be placed on the "retired list" of *The Standard*. The request was received with the greatest regret, but as Mr. Austin has been writing leading articles for *The Standard* for more than thirty years, there could of course be no hesitation in acceding to it.

MADAME MELBA, in a conversation recently, gave an interesting account of her first public appearance. "I was quite a young girl in Australia," she said, "when, notwithstanding the persistent discouragement of my father, who was averse to the idea of a singer's career for me, I engaged a hall, and sent round a notice to all my friends, saying that I proposed to give an entertainment which I hoped they would patronize. However, unfortunately for me, somebody mentioned the little scheme to my father, and he, furious at my clandestine enterprise, begged every one of his acquaintances to uphold his parental authority by ignoring the performance. But even then I wasn't disheartened, and when the day came I drove off to the hall, and at the hour announced for the commencement of my concert stepped on to the platform—to find myself face to face with an audience of two. And nobody else came."

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### NATURAL GAS IN THE PAST, THE PRESENT, AND THE FUTURE.

IN an article on "Natural Gas in the United States," Hosea Webster tells us of the rise and decline of this substance as a source of heat and light, and predicts that even after the supply has given out its present users will never go back to coal, but will use artificial fuel-gas in its place. Probably no useful substance was ever so shockingly wasted as natural gas. Says Mr. Webster (in *Cassier's Magazine*, February):

"When the industrial history of the last quarter of the present century is written, one of the most interesting chapters will be on the discovery and development of the few large accumulations of natural gas in the United States and Canada, and the almost criminal waste which, in spite of repeated warnings, continues to-day, and apparently will continue until, within probably a few years, these reservoirs of energy will be exhausted, and communities now hustling with energy and full of the hum of industry will be silent and perhaps deserted.

"The accumulation of natural gas is analogous to that of the water supplying artesian wells, but in an inverse relation. Every richly productive gas pool is a dome or inverted trough, of porous or coarse-grained sand or limestone geologically called an 'anticline,' and covered always by deposit or stratum of impervious shale or similar formation. These anticlinals vary in area from a few square miles in most cases to over five thousand square miles in the case of the great Cincinnati arch which covers the Indiana and Ohio gas belts in the United States. The thickness of the strata varies in like proportion. The gas-reservoirs are in no sense cavernous, but merely more or less porous rock, impregnated with gas, often under enormous pressures, the more porous rocks when pierced by the drill being exhausted much more quickly than those of closer texture.

"Many ingenious and interesting theories have been advanced regarding the generation and origin of the gas and designed to account for the great pressures under which it is stored. The distribution and intimate relation of the carbon compounds all favor the theory of their generation by the decomposition of vegetable and animal organic matter under widely different variations and surroundings of temperature, pressure, and other forces and chemical influences, from the earliest developments of organic life to the present time. The gas is probably the product of slow primary decomposition, at low temperatures, of animal and vegetable organic matter contained in natural sediments. Its production may be seen in the shallow, undisturbed portions of fresh-water lakes. . . . . .

"The deposits of oil and gas in the peculiar geological formations from which they are being drawn for commercial uses are due to the accidental disposition of the anticlinals and synclinals which act as reservoirs, and do not necessarily indicate the restriction of their generation to any particular geological periods."

The writer gives some striking statistics that show how great an industry the mere piping of this gas from well to consumer has become. Statistics from the reports of the United States Geological Survey show that in 1893 and 1894 alone two hundred and four companies, reporting from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, laid 39,127,510 feet of all sizes of pipe. Leakages are always serious matters, requiring prompt attention. A leak in an underground main will destroy all vegetation within a radius of several yards, and, when unchecked, will, in some fields, form a deposit in the soil beneath the joint, which, when exposed to the air, will ignite spontaneously and can be put out often only with great difficulty. Some of the vicissitudes of gas transportation and some of its unexpected accidents are set forth in the accompanying paragraphs:

"Most of the companies lease from farmers in the gas belt the privilege of boring wells, paying usually an annual rental and furnishing, free of cost, such gas as is wanted for fuel, light, and for pumping, either by using the gas under pressure to drive the ordinary type of vertical or deep-well pump or by application of a crude arrangement working the same as the well-known Pohlé air-lift. The distribution and service-pipes in the farming districts are seldom laid underground, except at road-crossings, and are usually one-half-inch or three-fourths-inch pipes, now running along the roadside, now hanging on the fences.

"An occasional small pile of stones, covering one of these pipes, shows where some tramp, having cracked a pipe or a joint, has built a cheerful fire which needs no replenishment and makes of the weary pilgrim a veritable fire-worshiper.

"The maintenance of the system of collecting and distributing mains, gathering the gas from wells scattered over several square miles and distributing it again to perhaps thousands of consumers in some city, thirty or forty miles away, requires the most careful and systematic attention and inspection. Each well has its individual idiosyncrasies, and no two are alike in volume of flow, pressure or presence or absence of water, oil or dust.

"An unrestricted flow from one well might, by raising the pressure in the receiving mains above that available from some other well, lessen or reverse the flow of that one, and frequent gagings are necessary to insure the most efficient service from the system."

Mr. Webster's account closes with the prediction that the days of natural gas will shortly be at an end, but he thinks that artificial fuel-gas will take its place. For six or seven years the decreasing pressure has forced nearly all the companies that supply large cities to put in pumping-plants for driving the gas through their pipes. The article ends with the following paragraphs:

"The rapid decrease of the supply of natural gas has forced the consideration of means of artificially producing a gas which can eventually take its place, or supply the greatly increased demand during severely cold weather, and so keep in use the extensive distributing pipes already installed. Such a gas must be a fixed gas, must readily mix with natural gas, and must be high in heat units and readily combustible.

"Most of those who have experienced the comfort and convenience of natural gas, both for domestic and industrial purposes, will, undoubtedly, gladly pay more for artificial substitutes rather than return to the use of coal, and the near future is likely to see a rapid development of methods of generating a high grade of fuel gas. The day is not far distant that will witness the establishment of enormous fuel-gas plants in the coal regions to utilize what are now becoming almost mountains of waste material. Huge compressors will force the gas through miles of mains to the distributing-pipe systems, and, coupled with the luxury of electric light, will come the cleanly, convenient, and no less luxurious use of fuel gas for all purposes."

### ARE BRUNETTES STRONGER THAN BLONDES?

THERE is a general impression that the powerful light-haired and blue-eyed type of man represents the acme of physical perfection. But Prof. William Z. Ripley, in the final article of his interesting series on "The Racial Geography of Europe" (*Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*), gives us good reason to believe that there is really more energy and staying power in the dark or brunette type. After noting that this darker type is found in larger proportion in the cities of Europe than in the rural districts, Professor Ripley goes on to say:

"It is not improbable that there is in brunetteness, in the dark hair and eye, some indication of vital superiority. If this were so, it would serve as a partial explanation for the social phenomenon which we have been at so much pains to describe. If in the same community there were a slight vital advantage in brunetteness, we should expect to find that type slowly aggregating in the cities; for it requires energy and courage, physical as well as mental, not only to break the ties of home and migrate, but also to maintain oneself afterward under the stress of urban life. Selection thus would be doubly operative. It would determine the character both of the urban immigrants and, to coin a phrase, of the urban *persistents* as well. The idea is worth developing a bit.

"Eminent authority stands sponsor for the theorem that pig-

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mentation in the lower animals is an important factor in the great struggle for survival. One proof of this is that albinos in all species are apt to be defective in keenness of sense, thereby being placed at a great disadvantage in the competition for existence with their fellows. Pigmentation, especially in the organs of sense, seems to be essential to their full development. As a result, with the coincident disadvantage due to their conspicuous color, such albinos are ruthlessly weeded out by the processes of natural selection; their non-existence in a state of nature is noticeable. Darwin and others cite numerous examples of the defective senses of such non-pigmented animals. Thus, in Virginia, the white pigs of the colonists perished miserably by partaking of certain poisonous roots which the dark-colored hogs avoided by reason of keener sense discrimination. In Italy, the same exemption of black sheep from accidental poisoning, to which their white companions were subject, has been noted. Animals so far removed from one another as the horse and the rhinoceros are said to suffer from a defective sense of smell when they are of the albino type. It is a fact of common observation that white cats with blue eyes are quite often deaf.

"Other examples might be cited of similar import. They all tend to justify Alfred Russel Wallace's conclusion that pigmentation, if not absolutely necessary, at least conduces to acuteness of sense; and that where abundantly present it is often an index of vitality. This eminent naturalist even ventures to connect the aggressiveness of the male sex among the lower animals with its brilliancy of coloring.

"Applying these considerations to man, evidence is not entirely wanting to support De Candolle's (1887) thesis that 'pigmentation is an index of force.' Disease often produces a change in the direction of blondness, as Dr. Beddoe has observed; asserting, as he does, that this trait in general is due to a defect of secretion. The case of the negro, cited by Ogle, whose depigmentation was accompanied by a loss of the sense of smell, is a pertinent one. The phenomenon of light-haired childhood and of gray-haired senility points to the same conclusion. A million soldiers observed during our Civil War afforded data for Baxter's assertion that the brunette type, on the whole, opposed a greater resistance to disease, and offered more hope of recovery from injuries in the field. Dr. Beddoe finds in Bristol that the dark-haired children are more tenacious of life, and asserts a distinct superiority of the brunette type in the severe competitions induced by urban life. It is not for us to settle the matter here and now. The solution belongs to the physiologist. As statisticians it behooves us to note facts, leaving choice of explanations to others more competent to judge. It must be said in conclusion, however, that present tendencies certainly point in the direction of some relation between pigmentation and general physiological and mental vigor."

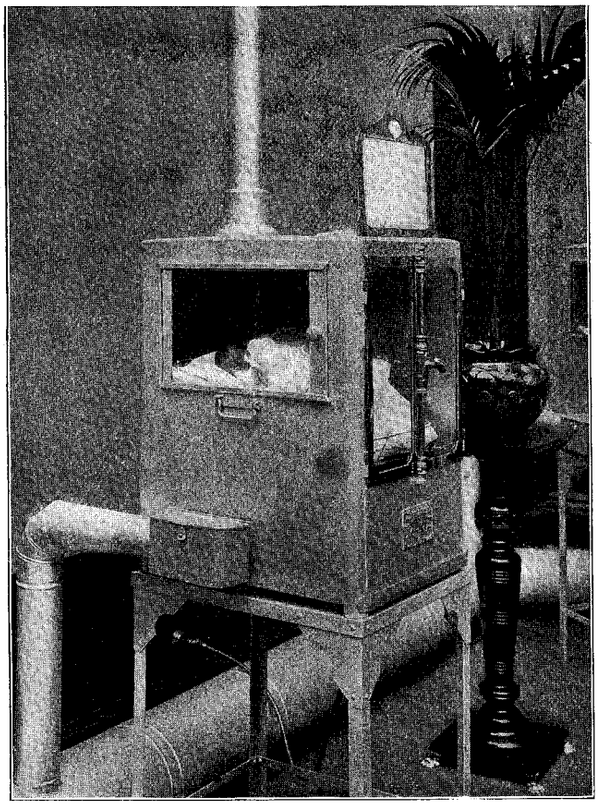
## FOOD VALUE OF MUSHROOMS.

WE have been told a good deal recently about the great store of valuable food that is daily going to waste in the shape of edible mushrooms, and we have been urged to make more use than we do of these fungi. But it appears from some recent investigations that the nutritive value of the mushroom is not very high after all. The researches were made by Prof. L. B. Mendel, of Yale, and described by him at Ithaca, N. Y., at the tenth annual meeting of the American Physiological Society. Professor Mendel's investigations were made in pursuance of a plan inaugurated by a commission organized a year ago by the society, at the suggestion of Dr. Weir Mitchell, to investigate the physiological properties of the edible and poisonous fungi. This commission now consists of Professors Chittenden (Yale), chairman, Abel (Johns Hopkins), Pfaff (Harvard), and Bowditch (Harvard). *Science*, February 18, in a report of the meeting, describes Professor Mendel's experiments as follows:

"Chemical analyses were combined with experiments in artificial digestion, and special attention was given to the amount of available (digestible) proteid present. The latter was found to be not over two or three per cent. in fresh mushrooms, which shows that the prevailing idea of the great nutritive value of mushrooms is not yet justified. They may be valuable as dietetic accessories, but they do not deserve the term 'vegetable beefsteak.' Their nitrogen is largely in the form of non-proteid bodies. The amount of fat, cholesterin, soluble carbohydrates, crude fiber, and inorganic substances contained in them corresponds in general with that found in other vegetable foods, such as peas, corn, and potatoes. Professor Chittenden reported the results of some preliminary experiments upon the toxicity of some species of poisonous mushrooms, made by Dr. W. S. Carter (University of Texas). In view of the great interest now shown in the edibility of mushrooms, the investigations of the commission, which are being actively continued, will prove of immediate practical value."

## THE SAVING OF INFANT LIFE.

WE gave a few weeks ago a brief notice of Dr. Lion's incubators, and we are now able to present our readers with a more detailed account of the use and results of this method, by which the lives of so many feeble babes have been saved. The article from which we quote is taken from the editorial pages of



AN INCUBATOR AND ITS PRECIOUS CONTENTS.

*The Health Magazine* (New York, January). The impulse that led to the perfection of the incubator system is explained by the author to be the much-discussed decrease of population in France. He says:

"The vital statistics of France show an appalling mortality among infants. One hundred and fifty thousand premature births occur annually, ranging, according to place and condition, from 15 to 30 per cent. of the birth-rate, and this estimate does not comprise the entire number of weakly children, who are almost doomed to death from their birth. French specialists assert that of the number of infants born at a normal stage, over 50,000 are unendowed with sufficient vitality to live beyond the earliest days of babyhood.

"He who devises measures to overcome the decimating of the population from excessive infant mortality arising out of the ravages of disease, unfavorable environment, or existing social evils, is truly a benefactor of his race. The infant-incubator is the outgrowth of a loyal impulse on the part of Mr. Alexander Lion to save his nation from threatening depopulation. Ruminating

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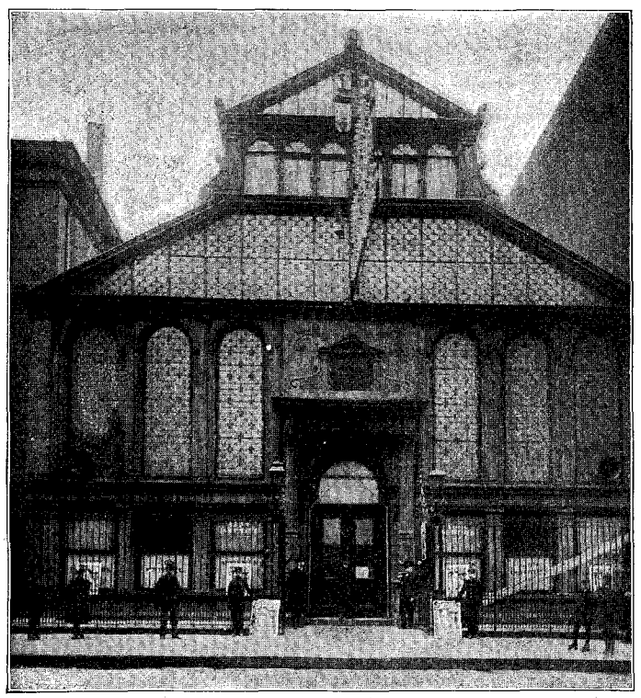
one day on the perilous condition of his country from a demographic point of view, it struck this patriotic and humane person that the holocaust among prematurely-born infants would be largely diminished if the helpless atoms could only be kept sufficiently warm. Accordingly, in 1891, he invented his *couveuse*, or modified incubator. The success attending this new departure in infant-life preservation has been surprising.

"Formerly, as the London *Lancet* remarks, no very serious efforts were made to prolong the ephemeral existence of these unwelcome little strangers. They were rather hopelessly allowed to pine away and die, under the impression that they could not possibly survive; but human life has of late become so valuable in France that no breathing waif need now be abandoned as an irretrievable derelict."

The pictures that accompany the article show the workings of the system in New York, where it has been very successful. Of the incubator itself the editor says:

"The Lion incubator is composed of a parallelopiped of metal, standing upon iron supports. It can be disinfected without de-



ENTRANCE TO THE LION INSTITUTE, NEW YORK CITY

terioration by means of a steam-stove under pressure. Ventilation is obtained by means of a tube of about three inches in diameter, with a chimney of the same size. A screw placed on the top indicates by its rotation the strength of the current of air. The front of the incubator is fitted with a glass window, through which the child may be seen, while on the left is another glass window, which enables the mother or nurse to attend to the wants of the infant and, if necessary, to remove it. The baby is laid in a metallic hammock, placed in the center of the incubator, thus enabling the warm air to circulate freely about it. A thermometer placed at the level of the infant's head regulates the working of the apparatus. The heating is effected by means of a siphon through which the hot water circulates and which communicates with a reservoir at its side. A special system of pipes allows the air to pass directly from the exterior into the apparatus. In these pipes the air is filtered before it enters the incubator. The temperature is automatically regulated by a very ingenious device, and the current of heat is increased or diminished as required and without variation.

"The incubators are placed gratuitously at the disposal of the poor, without distinction of creed or nationality, but those who can afford to pay are expected to do so. They are under the permanent supervision of competent doctors. Other hospitals in the different cities, such as Washington, Baltimore, Chicago, and elsewhere, will be opened, and in all probability a regular service will be organized for the rearing of infants at the dwellings of the parents, so as to avoid as much as possible the separation of the mother from the child and to be able to make use of the *couveuse*, or incubator, immediately."

Some of the results of the work are as follows:

"A prematurely-born child, if exempt from hereditary disease, rarely dies in the Institute, provided it weighs not less than two and one-quarter pounds—that is, about one third of the normal standard—and provided, also, that its installation in the *couveuse* is accomplished with the least possible delay and exposure. At this stage of the untimely bud's frail existence a chill is almost certainly fatal, so the transfer from the lying-in bed can not take place too soon or be carried out too carefully.

"When one considers the astonishing results attained by the use of the incubators in foreign cities, in their valuable service to the cause of hygiene, the utility of establishing in every city an infant asylum or maternity with baby-incubators can not be doubted. A report made from the records of the Paris Institute shows that of 185 prematurely-born infants received, weighing from one and three-quarter pounds to six pounds six ounces, 133 left the institution healthy and in good condition, 48 died, and 4 were still under treatment and progressing favorably. . . . . .

"Experience in Paris and the larger cities of the Old World has demonstrated that the annual death-rate of baby 'prematures' and 'weaklings' for three years prior to the discovery and introduction of the Lion incubators averaged 800 in every 1,000, and that during the three years of their employment the death-rate from this cause has fallen to 150 per 1,000 in each year. Therefore, Parisians now send all of this class of new-born babes to the local Lion Institute, which is sustained financially by municipal and private contributions. In both London and Paris philanthropic women have formed 'Ladies' Infant-Saving Associations,' and our American women will doubtless emulate their example."

## SENSE OF FEELING IN A LOST LIMB.

WE refer a sensation at once to its source in the finger-tips or the ear or the nose, or wherever it may be, and so expert have we become in recognizing the source that we localize the sensation itself there, thinking of the sensation of touch as being in the skin of the finger instead of in the brain, where it actually is. Hence he who has lost a finger refers directly to the absent member any irritation of the nerve that formerly connected with it, and can scarcely believe that it is not in its old place. This phenomenon is familar enough and many are the superstitions to which it has given rise, but it is only of late that it has received serious scientific study. A recent work on the subject is that of M. Abbatucci, published in Paris, which has called forth a paper by Professor Pitres, contributed to the *Annales Medico-Psychologiques* of that city. We quote below part of an abstract from *The National Druggist* (March). Says that paper:

"M. Pitres shows that the illusion of the existence of a limb (in place of one which had been amputated) may go so far as to cause many accidents. In the majority of cases the illusion is so perfect and vivacious that it constantly deceives the intelligence of the individual, so imperiously does it force itself upon him. Some of those who had lost a limb, questioned by M. Pitres, declared that they felt the amputated limb frequently more really and substantially than they did the one still attached to the body. Sometimes they get to believing more firmly upon the existence of the phantom limb than upon those members that remain, as in the case of a patient of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who declared: 'I state only the truth when I say that I am more conscious of the existence *in place* of the limb that I lost, than of the one that I saved.'

"Many of Professor Pitres's patients made analogous declarations. 'Parbleu!' said one, 'I know mighty well that I have no right leg—yet, when I try to analyze my sensations, I feel that leg there. Why, I feel the foot this minute more distinctly than I do the left one, which is there before my eyes. It (the phantom) hurts me, while the other does not. If I could not assure

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myself by the touch and sight of the stump, nothing could convince me that the right leg was gone. I am having constantly to reason with myself in order to convince myself of the unrealness of my sensations.'

"When the illusion is as clear as in these cases, the person is constantly unconsciously inclined to attempt to use the phantom limb. Dr. Weir Mitchell tells of a horseman who had lost an arm, and thinking to take the reins in the amputated hand, dropped them on the neck of the horse, which was high-spirited, and leaping to one side, threw the rider, badly injuring him. Another party who had lost his right hand always tried to pick up his work with that hand, which invariably caused him a fit of exasperation.

"As might be imagined, such unfortunates are constantly meeting with accidents which might have easily been avoided but for the unconscious confidence had in the existence of the phantom limb. Dr. Pitres tells of a heavy man who had lost an arm, and who, in dressing one morning, lost his equilibrium, and, starting to fall, put out *the phantom arm* to steady himself, and, as a consequence, had a severe fall.

"We remember an old soldier who had lost half of both feet, and the injury had been partially repaired by a maker of artificial limbs. This man would sit for a half hour at a time rubbing the ends of his shoes, where his corns formerly were, and swearing at the pain the phantom corns were giving him. He would frequently declare, 'There's going to be a change of the weather—my corns are hurting me.' On being reminded that he had no corns, he would say, 'Never mind! I feel 'em all the same.'

"Now that the results of investigations have proven the realness of the sensations caused by these hallucinations, and the suffering produced by them, we may hope that science will discover some means of preventing them."

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**The Healing of a Wound.**—The following experiments on cicatrization, or the formation of scars, performed by M. L. Ranvier, are described in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 19): "If we make in the eyeball of a rabbit two parallel cuts, one simple, taking up a third or a half of the thickness of the membrane, and the other penetrating to the interior, the latter will heal more quickly than the former. To observe with greater ease this paradoxical phenomenon, we must make the two incisions of nearly the same length and at the centre of the cornea, about a millimeter apart. The scars being so near, they may be observed at the same time under the microscope, . . . and compared. If no complication supervenes, toward the fifteenth day the scar of the deep cut has formed while that of the partial one is yet in process of formation. In the shallow cut the epithelium which originally filled it has been pushed up by a new formation of conjunctival tissue that occupies the deeper part of the wound, but this action has been only partial, and there remains a considerable part, that forms an evident channel. In the complete cut, on the other hand, the scar is, so to speak, linear, and the epithelium has been pushed up in such manner that it has nearly resumed its normal level. Such are the phenomena that are always seen in the two wounds. As they are not alike, it was evident that the mechanism of healing was different in the two cases. The new researches of M. Ranvier show that this is the case."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Origin of American Indians.**—This ever interesting subject is considered by Major John W. Powell (formerly in charge of the Government's Geological Survey) in *The Forum* (February). The conclusions he reaches are negative. After an examination of the claim that the Indian tribes are of Oriental origin, based on the similarity of their myths and customs and arts, Major Powell concludes as follows:

"There is no evidence that the tribes of the Occident have ever commingled with the tribes of the Orient. Thus we are forced to conclude that the occupancy of America by mankind was anterior to the development of arts, industries, institutions, languages, and opinions; that the primordial occupancy of the continent antedates present geographical conditions, and points to a remote time, which can be discovered only by geological and biological investigation. In the demotic characteristics of the American Indians, all that is common to tribes of the Orient is universal, all that distinguishes one group of tribes from another in America distinguishes them from all the other tribes of the world. Mankind was dispersed over the habitable earth anterior to the development of demotic characteristics."

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**The Measurement of Very High Temperatures.**—It is announced by *La Nature* (February 12), in its report of a recent session of the Paris Academy of Sciences, that M. Daniel Berthelot has obtained some interesting results with a device of his invention for measuring high temperatures by means of the interference of light. The details of the mechanism are not given. Says the report: "He [M. Berthelot] has fixed with precision and certainty the melting-points of metals, up to 1100° [2012° F.]. These temperatures serve in practise to obtain the scale of pyrometers [high-temperature thermometers] and furnish the means of obtaining a scientific evaluation of the temperatures attained in the manufacture of glass, porcelain, steel, etc. By means of his apparatus, M. Berthelot proves that the melting-point of silver is 962° [1763° F.] and that of gold 1064° [1947° F.]. The difference between the melting-points of the two metals is thus 102° [184° F.]. Now we knew by previous experiments that were made, not to obtain the melting-points of these two metals, but the difference of temperature of these two points, that this difference was between 100° and 105°. The exactitude of the results obtained by M. Berthelot's method is hence confirmed by these experiments."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Solidified Petroleum.**—A process for utilizing the waste residue of petroleum by solidifying it for use as a fuel has been invented by Joseph Kohlendorfer, a German chemist. *Gluckauf* is quoted thus in the *Revue Scientifique* as giving a recipe for the preparation: Heat, without contact with the air, or in superheated steam, 10 parts of soda, 10 parts of fatty matter, as palm oil, and 80 parts of petroleum. Boil for an hour at a temperature below the boiling-point of petroleum. Large quantities of volatile oil are thus fixed by saponification, and when cool the mass is solid. There may also be mixed with it charcoal powder or dust. If less solid products are required the grease is replaced by resin or resinous acids. Thus are obtained products containing more than 90 per cent. of combustible material and less than 5 per cent. of fixed residue."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE New York Institute of Osteopathy has begun the publication of a monthly organ, entitled *The New York Osteopath.*

A FAMOUS FRENCH SURGEON DEAD.—Dr. Jules Emile Péan, a distinguished French surgeon, died in Paris on January 30. He was born in 1830, and was the son of a miller, but rose to the very top of his profession. *The British Medical Journal* says of him: "He was unquestionably the foremost operator in France, and one of the leading surgeons in Europe. His fees were often large, but so was his heart, and if he levied tribute from the rich, he was prodigal of his skill to the poor. He is said to have made a large fortune, and his wife was one of the leaders of Parisian society."

A CHINESE typewriter has been invented by the Rev. Mr. Sheffield, a Presbyterian missionary at Tung Chow. "It is said," says *The Industrial World*, "to be a very remarkable machine, and is exciting a great deal of comment over there. As near as can be understood from the description published in the Chinese papers, the characters, about 4,000 in number, are on the edges of wheels about one foot in diameter. It requires twenty or thirty wheels to carry all the letters, and the operator must strike two keys to make an impression. The first key turns the wheel and the second stops it at the letter wanted, which is brought down upon the paper by an ingenious device."

"FROM out of Prentice's red sandstone quarries at Houghton Point, Wis.," says *Industries and Iron*, "was wrought some time since a monolith measuring 115 feet high by 10 feet square at the base, and 4 feet square at the top. It was originally intended to send it to the Chicago Exposition as a Wisconsin exhibit. Engineering and financial reasons, however, intervened to prevent this, and the monolith has lain at the quarries ever since. A movement is now on foot to ship it by water to Milwaukee, and to set it up on the lake to mark the coming semicentennial of statehood. It is claimed that this stone is higher than any recorded single quarried stone in the world. The granite obelisk at Karnac, however, comes very near to it, being 108 feet high."

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# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## THAT SOUTHERN CHURCH WAR CLAIM.

THE opinions of the Methodist journals of the country, even in the North, are not all one way in regard to the claim which the Southern Methodist Publishing House at Nashville has made for damages inflicted upon its property during the war (see LITERARY DIGEST, March 5). In addition to the Richmond *Christian Advocate*, and the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, representing the Methodist Church South, we find *The Central Christian Advocate* (St. Louis), of the Methodist Church North, as outspoken in defense of the claim as *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (quoted week before last) is against it. Says the editor of *The Central Christian Advocate:*

"We have had before us the documents in the case, and given them careful examination; it seems to us that both in law and in equity this claim is just, and that the bill should be passed by the Senate. The attitude of the individual members and ministers of the denomination involved, during the Civil War, does not now, it appears to us, enter into the case; no one doubts that while the Confederacy lasted the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church South were loyal to the cause of the South; but it appears unreasonable to claim that this book concern (which was taken for government use, with the distinct agreement that private property used for public purposes should be paid for, and which the United States district court in due time declared could not be rightfully confiscated) was a 'disloyal' institution, and not entitled to compensation.

"The claim originally amounted to $458,000, which was perhaps an inordinate sum; it has been, by compromise, reduced to $288,000, and has been indorsed by some of the leading citizens of Nashville, among them a number of the stanchest Union men of the city; petitioners from twenty-five States have united in the request that the claim be settled; about a dozen of the bishops of our own denomination have joined their requests with others in furtherance of the movement. Is it not time to settle the bill and be done with it?

"One of the plausible arguments against this measure is the plea that if it passes it will open the way for a multitude of similar claims. It may briefly suffice to say in reply to this suggestion that of all claims presented to Congress or to the Court of Claims on account of damages to ecclesiastical, educational, and charitable institutions occasioned by the Union armies in the South during the war (the one under discussion excepted) there remains unpaid only a little over half a million dollars. It is too late now for further claims to be exhumed; and it would seem that in view of all the circumstances of the case it would be a most gracious and equitable act were a Republican Congress and President to unite in recognizing the validity of this long-standing claim."

The Nashville *Christian Advocate* can understand how "an honest but prejudiced man" could take the position that no claims whatever of this kind should be paid (tho Order No. 100, approved by President Lincoln in 1863, exempted from the hostilities of war "the property belonging to churches," etc.); but the editor of *The Northwestern* has, it is charged, gone to the extent of "a disregard for exact facts." The items of the claim are given by the Nashville editor, who says that the charge that the amounts given are fraudulent is a direct assault upon the character of a number of gentleman of the highest reputation, among them Col. A. W. Wills (postmaster of Nashville under President Harrison), Judge E. H. East, Judge James Whitworth, Dr. W. H. Morgan (all three having been Union men), and Hon. George U. Tillman, recently Republican nominee for governor of Tennessee. All these investigated the claim of $288,000 and either declared it "not excessive" or "a good deal less" than it should be. "Half a dozen times" committees of Congress have approved it. The Nashville paper concludes:

"It gives us theu tmost pleasure to say that Dr. Edwards [editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*] does notre present the great church to which he belongs. All the bishops of that church, with one or two exceptions, have shown the most fraternal spirit in the premises. To Bishop John Fletcher Hurst, in particular, a man who is worthy of his name, we owe a debt of gratitude that we can not easily cancel. Mr. Dolliver, the brilliant young Congressman from Iowa, whose great speech on the subject made so profound an impression, is the son of a Methodist minister. He is to be the fraternal delegate to our General Conference in May next, and we promise him in advance such a reception as will set every drop of blood in his veins to dancing. We are not informed as to whether General Grosvenor, of Ohio, is a Methodist or not; but he has acted throughout with such noteworthy courage and magnanimity that we can not forbear to mention his name."

## IN WHAT THE EVOLUTION OF RELIGION CONSISTS.

IT is a good while since the theory of evolution was first applied to religion. The application has not been made without protest. Worthy persons have maintained and still maintain that to speak of the Christian religion, such as we know it, as the result of an evolution, is not far removed from blasphemy and not to be tolerated. Those who take this view are likely to be interested in a series of lectures delivered by Professor Tièle of the University of Leyden, which have just appeared in book form. The volume is highy praised for its acuteness, perspicuity, and learning by the *Revue des Religions* (Paris, December), which gives a minute analysis of the contents. The professor defends the evolution of religion in general and of Christianity in particular. On this point he says:

"When you say evolution, it is the same thing as saying development, which means simply growth. The flower is developed from the bud, the oak is developed from the acorn, the man from the infant. It is absurd to think of a religion falling from heaven in a solid block and destined to remain unchangeable all along the centuries. Christ showed us this when He uttered the parable of the grain of mustard-seed. By this was meant, not only that Christianity would spread over the earth, but that it would develop internally."

The arguments put forth in support of this proposition are too many and too long to be summarized here, but it requires less space to give what is said in answer to an important and interesting question, which is thus put and responded to:

"To prove the fact of an evolution is one thing, to determine the essence of such evolution is quite another. In what then does religious evolution essentially consist? Those who believe in the evolution of religion have given various answers to this question.

"For some, the progress of religion is the same thing as progress in morality; religion makes progress only in proportion as it becomes more ethical. Assuredly there is a near relationship between religion and morality. Nevertheless, they have two distinct spheres of action. It is true that all the principal religions have started with a moral movement. It is, however, illogical to confound the motor with the result of the movement. There have been other kinds of progress, for example, in science, in art, in philosophy, which have had great influence over religion, but religion is not identified with any of them.

"For others, religious progress consists in raising constantly what is spiritual in man above what is perceived by the senses. There is certainly in this point of view something worthy of serious consideration. This, however, can not be all the truth. We are not pure spirits. Perfect religion ought rather to end in harmonizing the senses and the spirit. To isolate from religion in itself all representative notions of the divine Being, all acts essentially religious and consequently every species of worship, would be equivalent, we very much fear, to bidding good-by to religion altogether.

"Still others think that religious progress consists in a constantly increasing domination of religion over entire humanity and of that which constitutes its life. It is easy to comprehend

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that this absolute domination does not necessarily include the progress of religion itself. This theory is founded upon the idea that religion is a fixed and invariable quantity in which there is no evolution. There are religions which have extended enormously the area of their domination. It would be difficult to say that this extension has been favorable to the progress of humanity or even to the progress of religion. These impressive conquests have regularly ended in a traditional superstition, in an enslaving sacerdotalism, to the extinction of spirituality. Pure religion ought to liberate, not enslave.

"There are, besides, those who say that religious progress consists in a growing power to awaken religious emotions, and they who take this view try to fortify their theory by pointing out that since antiquity the importance of music in religious worship in comparison with other arts has been constantly increasing. Reflection will show that this means simply that there are a larger number of lovers of music in the world. The emotional power of religion is no greater to-day than it was in the soul of a Jewish psalmist or a pious Christian pilgrim of the Middle Ages.

"Let us try to find a more satisfactory solution.

"If we study carefully the phases and directions of religious evolution we find that invariably it starts with uniformity, and advances constantly to increasing difference. That was the case when man's religion lay in worship of the appearances of nature. The ethical religions, however, even when they have the same Bible, present differences more numerous and sharply defined. There are more differences between the various Christian sects than between Homer and the Vedas. Of all religions, Christianity is the most divided; and of the two great rival churches, Roman Catholic and Protestant, which share between them Western Europe and the New World, the one which we consider the most advanced is also the most divided. Religious evolution advances then from unity to plurality. Differentiation is essential to it.

"Observe that the human mind follows the same course in the other spheres of activity in which it displays itself: in science, in art, in social life. Primitively everything in these spheres of life is confounded and confused. Then each of these branches of the life of the mind constitutes for itself an independent field. Each is emancipated from religion, even as religion must refuse to identify itself with any one of them. For example, religion is emancipated from the state, after having for a long time leaned on the latter for support, or, rather, affirmed that without the state it could not live. The broken unity is reconstituted on a better basis when it is comprehended that religion, art, science, the state, are intended to render mutual services one to another, by each respecting the autonomy of the others. To unite them without subjecting one to any of the others, there is a principle which contains them all, the principle of the mind itself, which enjoys a complete life, only on condition of cultivating all the fields of activity which it was intended to cultivate. Those who, from different motives, regret the times when religion, or, rather, their religion, was sovereign over entire society and all the manifestations of public and private life, will end by recognizing that, if religion is debased when it is the slave of another power, it owes its liberty to something which is not itself.

"In what, then, consists essentially religious development? Why does not man remain satisfied with existing religious forms? To this question there can be but one answer. It is because man grows in religious knowledge."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Arraignment of the Epworth League.**—The net gain of communicants in the Methodist Episcopal Church for 1897 is given as but 19,500—an unparalleled low figure. In casting about for the reason of this, *Zion's Herald* (Meth. Episc., Boston) fixes at least a considerable portion of the responsibility upon the Young People's Society of that denomination, known as the Epworth League. It says editorially (February 23):

"Some of the reasons that force us to this conclusion are:

"1. It is the era of the Epworth League in the church. The League has been given the right of way everywhere, and what it has stood for has very largely dominated the church. The international convention at Toronto last year filled the thought and life of the church as perhaps no other gathering of recent years has done. Is it unfair or unreasonable, therefore, to hold the Epworth League in some measure responsible for the present condition of our Methodism and its fruit or lack thereof? If the year had been one of large spiritual ingathering, gladly would we have accredited the League with having large part in the result. Now that the reverse is so lamentably true, must we not with equal justice lay the actual consequences at its door?

"2. The work of the League, tho not so intended, has diverted the purpose of the church from its own historic and characteristic mission of soul-winning, and has dissipated its energies into other channels. While the motives of the League have been worthy, they have not been on that high plane of spiritual activity for which the church has always been distinguished.

"3. The separate Epworth-League meeting has drawn a line of demarcation between this organization and the church, and the multitudes have magnified the League above the church and made it a substitute for it. In many churches the League is only a social club, and therefore lacking in spiritual aspiration, grip, and power. The effect of the League upon thousands of churches has been to tone down its spiritual and revival power."

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## THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER CONVENTION.

ACCORDING to all reports, the third convention of the International Student Volunteer Movement at Cleveland, February 23–27, was a notable gathering in point of numbers, in the character and purpose of the delegates present, and in the spirit that pervaded the proceedings. There were present some 2,300 student delegates, 74 secretaries and representatives of foreign missionary boards, more than 100 presidents and professors of theological seminaries, several fraternal delegates from foreign countries, and more than 100 returned missionaries. Practically all the denominations were represented by the students and all the foreign missionary boards of the United States and Canada. Among those who addressed the convention were such well-known men as Rev. F. B. Meyer of London, ex-Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania, Bishop Dudley of Kentucky, President Charles Cuthbert Hall of Union Theological Seminary, Rev. F. E. Clark, D.D., Mr. John R. Mott, Mr. Robert E. Speer, and Bishop Ninde. Reports were presented showing that the movement has been a great success and has gathered into its ranks a large number of students in all parts of the civilized world. Some interesting facts are contained in the report presented at the convention by Secretary John R. Mott, of which the following is an extract:

"The purpose of the Student Volunteer Movement for foreign missions is to enlist students for foreign mission service, to help prepare them for their life-work, and to lay an equal burden of responsibility for the world's evangelization on students who are to remain at home. The field of the movement is the thousands of institutions of higher learning of the United States and Canada. It has on its rolls the names of about four thousand volunteers. Already over one thousand have sailed to mission-fields under the regular mission-boards. Over three thousand students are making a thorough study of missions in over two hundred colleges and seminaries.

"Students have been led to give $40,000 a year to missions, and are seeking to stir up the churches and millions of members of Christian societies of young people to enlarge their giving, so that all the volunteers may be sent.

"The Volunteer Movement is in no sense a missionary board. It has never sent out a missionary. It is simply a recruiting agency. It does not usurp or encroach upon the functions of any missionary organization. A somewhat extended investigation on the foreign field shows that a very large proportion of the missionaries now at work were directly influenced to decide for foreign missions by this movement. All but two of the boards bear testimony that it has also improved the average quality of missionary applicants.

"We have the names of 1,173 volunteers who prior to the 1st of January had gone to the mission-field. They have gone out under forty-six missionary societies, and are distributed through fifty-three countries in all parts of the world."

Following are comments from some of the religious papers on

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the Cleveland convention. *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago) says:

"The spectacle of hundreds of eager, hopeful young men and women gathering in convention at Cleveland to consider the cause of foreign missions is one that should touch the heart of the church. Here is an army, enlisted for the war, trained or training in the best schools, ready to carry reinforcement to the weary regiments on distant fields. The call comes from abroad, 'Send us more men, more women, or we must give up. Send us more men, or we can not repair the gaps in our walls. Send us more men, or when the enemy weakens, we can not pursue. Send us more men, or we must turn our camps into hospitals.' Why do the volunteers stand on the home shores, looking anxiously across the waters to the land where they would be? Because the church has said 'Wait.' Because the church has taken her Lord's great commission and indorsed upon it 'Execution postponed for lack of funds. Under waiting orders. By order of commissary department.'"

A writer in *The Outlook* records some of his impressions as follows:

"A thoughtful and even critical witness might well be impressed, first, by the intense seriousness, the deep earnestness, of the convention, the absence of any sign of shallowness or inconsideration, the biblical, prayerful spirit apparent; next, by the apologetic value of it. The facts there conspicuous pulverize all the stuff printed about Christianity losing its hold, etc. Next, the reflex influence of this movement on the churches is obvious. Whether more or fewer volunteers sail—tho this is not in doubt—there will at any rate be a far stronger base of operations in a wider, warmer, and wiser interest of the churches and pastors, a better appreciation of Phillips Brooks's saying that foreign missions are the necessary fulfilment of the Christian life, a better comprehension of the cosmopolitanism of normal Christianity."

*The Evangelical Messenger* (Cleveland, Ohio) says of the conference:

"The long looked-for event has come and gone, and Cleveland has undoubtedly witnessed the most inspiring and pregnant student missionary gathering of history, and the last one of the kind in this century. After all that has been said, the people of Cleveland were not prepared for such a stupendous gathering. Nearly three thousand students from over three hundred institutions of learning on this continent gathered in one place, at one time, and with one accord, in the name of Christ, with the sole purpose of promoting the evangelization of the world in this generation, presents a spectacle too splendid to be forgotten, too big with possibility, too palpitant with inspiration to be without lasting effect. Facing these, on the platform, were several hundred missionary leaders and missionary workers from many lands, ready to pour out the wealth of their wisdom and experience and spiritual energy for the rousing, directing, and sifting of this eager throng of youthful Christians who are getting ready for the grandest campaign of spiritual conquest the world has ever seen."

## PROGRESS OF THE INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION-CUP.

ABOUT a year ago the First Congregational Church, Woburn, Mass., appointed a committee to investigate the individual communion-cup idea. The chairman accumulated facts from nearly fifty Congregational churches which at the time were using the small cups. The results of his inquiries have been placed in the possession of *The Congregationalist*, and that journal, in turn, gives its readers a summary of the views obtained and the conclusions arrived at. Those responding to the invitation of the church at Woburn were located in all parts of the country, from New England to the Pacific, and they vary in size from the metropolitan church of over one thousand members to the village church of twenty-four. As to the general effect of the innovation in the churches, *The Congregationalist* reports:

"Many answers remark upon an increase of impressiveness, dignity, and solemnity; some announce an increase of attendance at the service; a large number declare that nothing would induce a return to the old custom, while not one expresses a regret at the new order. The pastors remark: 'I was previously an ardent opponent to the individual cup, but since seeing it I am converted'; 'I am personally enthusiastic in my indorsement of the better and purer way'; 'the artificiality expected has never appeared'; 'the communicants now *commune*'; 'unqualified success'; 'there were objections previous to the first use, but not after'; 'the whole is decorous and quiet and requires no more, probably less, time than the old method; by all means adopt the new'; 'the movement was originated by a physician and we trusted him'; 'our sacramental occasions seem to have a deeper prayer current'; 'several of our members said of the first occasion we used them that it was the most solemn and impressive communion they ever witnessed'; 'it is a pleasure to me to recommend them'; 'our service was presented in memory of a beloved deacon, which may account for any lack of opposition; but we would not return to the old style'; 'I have an increasing belief that individual cups are exceedingly desirable'; 'I presented the matter to my people in such a way that they all saw the desirability'; 'growing in favor'; 'with the exception of a fractional minority all our people are agreed that the individual cups are from the standpoint of health, fitness, time for meditation and impressiveness of service, incomparably superior to the older system'; 'I strongly advise the change'; 'we are delighted'; 'the movement began with the people'; 'the method is so much neater'; 'adds greatly to the attendance'; 'we were the first in ——— to adopt this innovation, and several churches have since adopted it, some of them the strongest on our coast.'

"To our knowledge individual cups are used to-day in over seventy of our churches, nearly one third of them in Massachusetts, the others being in thirteen other States and one Territory."

## IS THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL DECAYING?

MR. EDWARD W. BOK answers this question in the affirmative in an editorial article in the March number of *The Ladies' Home Journal*. Mr. Bok is very positive in his views on the matter, and his charges are strong and specific. He says that he has been a Sunday-school superintendent himself, and his conclusions are the result of long observation and close study of the subject. He opens his editorial with the following sentences:

"Even the most zealous advocates of the Sunday-school concede the fact that its strength is on the wane. Attendance is on the decrease, and those who do attend are lukewarm in their interest. It is a common experience with parents nowadays to have their boys and girls beg off from going. A careful study of over two hundred Sunday-schools reveals this condition in nearly every case, and inquiry among parents and Sunday-school workers only serves to corroborate the self-evident facts."

In the next paragraph he uses this language:

"Certainly no strong glasses are needed to convince any one that of all stupid, dull, and almost lifeless institutions the average Sunday-school of to-day stands preeminently at the head. Whatever spirit it had seems to have entirely left it, and if, as an institution, it rests to-day on embers instead of living coals, the fault is its own. It is leagues behind any other phase of the church in all that appertains to a live interest; it seems years removed from the progressive spirit of the outer world. Everything has passed and left it behind. And yet the Sunday-school is supposed to be an institution with special aims of application to the young, who, if they crave anything, demand freshness of interest and progress of idea to attract them."

Mr. Bok lays particular stress upon the superintendency of the Sunday-schools generally as a source of weakness and decay. Speaking of the typical superintendent, he asks: "Where in all Christendom will you find men who, as a rule, are more distinctly lacking in personality and magnetism?" He says that he knows of not less than twelve different men who are acting as superintendents of Sunday-schools none of whom "has even a suggestion of force; not a spark of personal magnetism, not a personal

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possession which goes to draw children to him or to the school over which he presides." Mr. Bok then proceeds to specify some of the qualifications which he thinks a superintendent ought to have to be successful in such work. He ought to have the instincts of leadership; he ought to be a strong attractive personality; he ought to be resourceful, "fertile in mind and infinite in capacity"; he ought to have that manliness, that mastery of the situation, that strength of character which will command obedience, respect, and affection. In brief, the first and most essential feature of a successful Sunday-school, in Mr. Bok's opinion, is a strong and winning personality at the superintendent's desk.

From this Mr. Bok takes up the question of Sunday-school teachers, and on this point also he has some decided views to express. He favors women teachers rather than men, chiefly because the latter understand child nature better than men, are more tender, sympathetic, and generally more spiritual. But he insists that no woman who is occupied in business during the week should be asked or should allow herself to engage in Sunday-school work. "Sunday should be her day of rest." This point and others are touched upon in the following extract:

"The influence of a little higher order of intelligence is vitally necessary in our Sunday-school classes. We demand this of our teachers in our secular schools, and parents have a right to ask it of the Sunday-school. It is not enough that the Sunday-school teacher should be spiritual; she must have intelligence wherewith to apply her spirituality to the very best advantage, and by the most attractive methods. Young girls are to-day teachers who should be in classes. To bring home a spiritual lesson to the mind of a child is not play; it is an art, and calls for experience with children, a knowledge of human nature, an understanding of the very highest and deepest truths of life. Experience is authority. I have only admiration for the beautiful picture presented by a young girl teaching a class of Sunday-school children, and I yield to no one in an honest appreciation of the spirit and motive of such a duty. But when I consider the practical good accomplished, I can not say that I am quite so enthusiastic. Young girls in their formative years are not the ones to form the minds of our children. 'But,' says some one, 'you are narrowing things down very closely. Our teachers should not be men; they must not be business women, nor young girls lacking experience. Whom shall we get then?' Whom? My dear friend, there are scores, yes, hundreds of women in every community in this land who would be better off in every way if they had some special work to do; a specific object given them. Such women there are in plenty; warm-hearted, sympathetic, godly women whose hearts are filled with unexpended love. Women, perhaps, deprived or bereaved of children; others among that army whom man, in his peculiar blind search for happiness, has overlooked and left as unclaimed blessings; other women simply waiting and longing for some work to do. There are such; hundreds of them. But it is for the churches to draw them or find them and give them their life-work, and then properly support them in the Sunday-school room. There is no lack of material, tho the general cry is to the contrary. The real trouble is that not enough pains are taken, not enough actual hard work done, to find these women. The question for the church to ask itself is whether it is close enough to the people to know them. A gentlewoman is naturally timid; slow to come forward; her very nature rebels at thrusting herself to the fore, no matter what the impulse or the work in sight. But she never rebels at being discovered in the right way. And the gentlewoman—the woman of birth, of refinement, of fine mental attributes, who is in sympathy with the highest truths in life, who knows these truths from having lived them and can tell them to others—that is the type of woman the Sunday-school needs to-day. That is the only kind of a woman who can efficiently teach a child, and teach it the highest truths from the right standpoint. The point of view is just as important as the lesson; sometimes more so."

Mr. Bok concludes his observations by saying:

"There is such a thing as satisfying the heart and teaching the mind at the same time. And that is what the Sunday-school should do. It is its work, and a work which it is not doing. Instead, the average Sunday-school of to-day is a rebuke to intelligence and a discredit to the church."

The religious papers which have commented on Mr. Bok's article are inclined to think that he takes an extreme view, and that his strictures are too sweeping. Thus *The Central Presbyterian* (Richmond) says:

"It is not difficult to picture the ideal superintendent, and the ideal pastor; but it is not given to the churches to have perfect models either in ministers, superintendents, or teachers. Perfection of character and perfection of work belong alone to the perfect man Christ Jesus, who alone can look upon all His life and work on earth and say, 'It is finished.' The churches can only have imperfection in workers. A great number of earnest Christian men are serving Christ as superintendents of Sunday-schools, confessing imperfection, yet striving all the time to do their best work in the responsibilities of their office. We know a large number of them, and know them to be Christian men of intelligence, sympathy with the young, untiring effort, and spiritually minded. Many of our churches are greatly blessed by their faithful and fruitful service."

The Richmond *Christian Advocate* (Richmond, Va.) has the following view of the matter:

"To much that he [Mr. Bok] says of the miserable failure that is made in Sunday-school work in many communities, we must say amen with all the heartiness that we can summon over a matter so distressing. But when Mr. Bok affirms that the Sunday-school is decaying, he reckons without—well, without years. If he were older, he would have known better. He would have known that, so far from the Sunday-school dying out, it is just coming in. There was a time when the only qualification required of a Sunday-school teacher was a willingness, and not a very cheerful willingness either, to take a class. To-day some of the best brain in America and in the highest walks of life, including the Supreme Court Bench of the United States, is enlisted in the Sunday-school work. There was a time when the Sunday-school in many communities meant a Sunday hour devoted to teaching children to spell words of one syllable in Webster's Blueback and to read a little in the state almanac. To-day there are classes in our Sunday-schools engaged in a systematic study of the Bible after the same methods used in our modern universities. The Sunday-school may be half dead, as it appears to Mr. Bok, but we prefer to believe that it is half alive—with a promising outlook."

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

AN effort is being made in London to raise money to build a mission railway carriage for Joseph Rabinowitz, in which he may go from place to place in Russia preaching the word of God to the Jews.

ACCORDING to *The Lutheran World* the report of the missions to the lepers in India and the East shows that over two hundred lepers have been converted and baptized during the past year. "More than a thousand lepers in China, India, Burmah, Ceylon, and Japan are professing Christians."

"NOW that so much archeological evidence is turning up in Egypt and Babylonia," observes *The Watchman*, of Boston, "it is well to remember that some of the writers who lived two or three thousand years before our era were just as great liars as any that modern times have produced. You must not believe all you read on a clay cylinder."

PRELIMINARY steps are being taken by the different denominations represented in Pittsburg, Allegheny and vicinity, toward effecting a federation of all the churches for the purpose of methodical and united action in Christian work and civic and moral reform. The general idea of the work proposed is similar to that outlined by the "Federation of Churches" in New York City.

AN antispiritualist society has just been formed in Ohio with the purpose of exposing the frauds that are constantly being perpetrated under the guise of spiritualistic phenomena. The Antispiritualist Association of America hopes to bring to its support a large number of people who would naturally be interested in putting a stop to the practise of gulling the public by alleged materializations.

ARCHBISHOP JOHN J. KAIN, of the Roman Catholic Church, St. Louis, was one of the vice-presidents at the public meeting in that city recently to welcome General Booth. He wrote to the Salvation Army officers: "My Dear Friends:—I cheerfully authorize you to place my name among the vice-presidents of the public reception to be tendered General Booth on his arrival in our city, and I take this occasion to wish a godspeed to the efforts of your Army in relieving and uplifting the fallen and distressed of our common humanity."

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# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## VIEWS OF THE MAINE CATASTROPHE.

FOREIGN comments on our relations with Spain are of two distinctly different types just now—those bearing upon the frightful calamity in Havana harbor and those touching upon the possibility of war on account of Cuba. The *Maine* disaster has enabled the Spanish press to express as much good-will toward this country as the strained relations between the two nations permit. The *Epoca*, Madrid, declares that "tho the relations between the two countries are not such as to further the cause of humanity and Christianity, the spectacle of such a large number of souls being suddenly launched into eternity must excite compassion." The *Heraldo* says:

"Altho the Americans continually try to make us appear as a people without public virtue, we can not but manifest the most sincere compassion and condolences in the face of this terrible misfortune. In the presence of Americans who provoke us, we will remain a high-minded people; in the presence of men who are unfortunate, whatever their nationality, we are unable to close our hearts to commiseration."

The *Dia* acknowledges that Spain profits by the loss of the ship, but declares that no Spaniard can wish for advantages of this kind. The *Liberal* says:

"Such a catastrophe must alleviate the rancors of political strife, for it reminds us that, whatever our rivalries and animosities, we belong to the same great human family. For the moment our nation must generously forget its differences with the United States. To-morrow we will again defend our rights, to-day we can only offer our most loyal and sincere condolences. Happy indeed are the Spanish sailors who could assist in saving the life of a survivor from the *Maine*. They had an opportunity to demonstrate Spanish sentiment. To-morrow we are prepared for anything; to-day we extend our right hand—not to those who insult us, but to those who mourn."

With few exceptions, the Spanish papers commented upon the catastrophe in this strain. The *Nacional*, however, says it is useless to waste pity on the Yankee sailors when Spain mourns the loss of one hundred and twenty-seven men killed by the rebels after having been taken prisoners, especially as the dynamite which blew up the *Maine* came from the same factory as that which is used by the Cubans.

The theory that the *Maine* went down in consequence of the criminal explosion of a mine or a torpedo does not find much support abroad. It is pointed out that a torpedo could not do such frightful damage. It is known, moreover, that the ship went to Havana to be present in that port in case of trouble with Spain, and very few people profess to believe that a ship officered by Americans could be approached without the knowledge of the crew. But as this theory exists, it is reported by the *Diario del Ejercito*, Havana, that the Spanish Government will not permit the wreckage to be removed from Havana until the cause of the explosion has been cleared up. Nor will Spain be satisfied with the verdict of the American committee of investigation. If, says the *Correspondencia*, Madrid, the Americans attribute the explosion to external causes, our own commission still has to be heard from. Eventually a mixed commission may have to be appointed. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, thinks the accident should bring about better relations between the United States and Spain. One of the most conservatively worded comments is the following in the London *Speaker*:

"Happily, the American people has suspended its judgment on the cause of the calamity; but it seems to be ascribable with most probability to the decomposition of some new and as yet imperfectly tested explosive—Americans being remarkable for daring rather than caution, especially in dealing with new applications of science. For a time, however, the explosion seemed likely further to complicate a situation already rendered dangerous by the peculiar methods favored in American diplomacy. But it may be hoped that the sympathy shown by the Spanish officers and people will have a contrary effect."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, reminds its readers that a French vessel escaped almost by a miracle a similar accident about two years ago. The paper attributes the explosion to the fact that our navy has only recently adopted smokeless powder, and fears that the explosives which the *Maine* took with her when she was fitted out for warlike duty may not have been sufficiently inspected.

While the civilized world on the whole follows Captain Sigsbee's advice to suspend judgment, some of our Canadian contemporaries furnish editorial comments as irritating to patriotic Americans as the tone of certain American papers must be to the Spaniard. We mention the Toronto *Evening Telegram*, the Victoria, B. C., *Times*, the St. Johns, N. B., *Gazette*, and the Winnipeg *Daily Tribune* as instances, and quote the following sample from the last-named paper:

"To one section of Americans this accident will appear as a confirmation of their view that the United States, strong in her unique position, has no business to dabble with an immense navy, while to the other it means the dashing of their dearest hopes to the ground. . . . The cold, cruel irony of the event, blasting in a moment the work of a great department for years and laughing at the nation, is one that appals, creating the feeling that even the stars in their courses are against them. . . . After all the care and money spent on these giant ships has the nation no guaranty of efficiency? Must her naval experts confess themselves so incapable that any ship now in commission is in danger of being blown to atoms by that very powder intended to protect the nation's ports and shipping? Is there a destiny that shapes our ends, and must the United States admit that she can never acquire the art of navy-building, and must be content to remain forever within her coasts? These and a hundred more are the sad questions which the people of the sorrowing nation are asking themselves to-day."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## ON THE CHANCES OF WAR.

ALTHO it is thought that the great majority of our people repudiate the idea that the *Maine* was sent to the bottom by an act of treachery, our foreign contemporaries believe that we, as a people, intend to intervene in the Cuban strife, and the gradual strengthening of this disposition by the religious papers is cited as proof. In the island itself this is well recognized. The *Discusion*, Havana, the organ of the Radical Autonomists, publishes an interview with Señor Dolz, Secretary for Public Works in the Cuban cabinet, who said:

"Altho the country is not yet at peace, we must endeavor to restore order by administrative measures without failing to continue vigorously the military campaign necessary to inspire confidence in the arms of Spain. The political situation is plain enough: the Cubans must be brought under the autonomous government unless the entire island with its riches is to pass under the power of the United States."

The *Lucha*, Havana, suggests, as the first and most practical step to prevent further fomenting of warlike spirit, the expulsion of the American newspaper correspondents. In Spain it is feared that it is too late now to escape war, and the papers urge the Government to continue its war preparatious. The *Imparcial*, Madrid, says:

"However much President McKinley may reiterate his protestations of friendship and his peaceful intentions, his actions certainly belie his words. While he entertains us with suave phrases, he is preparing to strike a blow. While he talks of concord, work goes on all Sunday in the docks, and the sailors are recalled from their leave of absence. Have we a right to trust those who, while they demand the pacification of the island, foment rebellion, send filibustering expeditions and armed ships

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under pretext of a 'friendly visit'? Let us prepare for war by sending our ships to Cuba."

The *Correspondencia Militar* is pretty certain that the war will begin in April. The *Pais* is "tired of all this talk of a future war when the war is already in progress." "The United States already is fighting us through the insurgents, and we won't have peace until we have sent an army to the American continent," says the paper.

There does not seem to be much chance of interference on the part of any power. The *Temps*, Paris, which generally voices French official opinion, is so far silent on the subject of French protection for Spanish colonies. Yet the paper advises us, for our own sakes, to think twice ere we go to war. It says:

"The American people are intoxicated by their feeling of strength; they believe that Monroeism is the alpha and omega of international law, and they see in Cuba a right tempting morsel. Yet it is to be hoped that the more conservative elements will stop short of a war which would not only have grave international consequences, but may also at home produce a revolution and lead to the development of Cæsarism, an evil which gnaws the vitals of every democracy."

Expressions of sympathy with the United States are somewhat few and far between. The *Fremdenblatt*, Vienna, says:

"We can only hope that the warlike agitation in the United States will subside. A struggle with Spain would be all the more criminal, as only an infinitesimal minority of the Cubans are in favor of annexation. Moreover, the tranquil adjustment of the affairs of Cuba is at hand. The reforms introduced do not fail to make a favorable impression; the insurgent chiefs are beginning to see that peace is better than war, and, if there is no interference, the insurrection will soon be ended."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, criticizes sharply the action of a New York paper, which offered a large sum for the detection of the criminals who sunk the *Maine*. The *Kölnische* is astonished that the people should continue to believe the assertions of the "jingo" papers,' especially as the American administration is much opposed to these sensational reports.

Most of our sympathizers are in England. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"We have no antipathy to Spain, but rather wish her well. But she can not regain her health as a state so long as she is wasting her blood and treasure on Cuba. Unless the amputation of the Cuban limb takes place, and takes place speedily, the whole body of Spain will be poisoned. But tho we wish to see Cuba separated from Spain for the sake of Spain, this is not our strongest reason for desiring American intervention to put an end to the insurrection, and to give Cuba her freedom. The condition of the island is at this moment so terrible, and has been so appallingly miserable for the last three or four years, that as one reads even moderate and well-balanced accounts such as that in this month's *Blackwood*, one wonders whether even in the Thirty Years' War itself 'the negation of God' was ever more effectually carried out by human beings. . . . No doubt things are a little better under Marshal Blanco than they were under General Weyler, but even he is powerless to stop the Cuban horror. The only hope is in the United States sternly declaring that the Spanish troops must leave the island, and that then the Cubans must be allowed to settle their own fate, and to decide whether they will have autonomy or independence. That the United States would be morally justified in saying that the war must now end, and Cuba be given peace, we do not doubt for a moment."

*The Westminster Gazette* fears that we are not as ready for war as we might wish to be, but neither are the Spaniards, hence the chances are not so very uneven. *The Saturday Review* says:

"Senator Sherman having been silenced by the simple process of not allowing him to know anything, the American executive have kept their secrets admirably of late, but it is shrewdly suspected that the pacific disposition of Mr. McKinley is largely owing to reports from his naval advisers to the effect that America is not in a condition to go to war with Spain with any certainty of immediate and overwhelming success. The Spanish fleet is not to be despised, and the South American republics have not displayed that love and affection for their Northern sister which Mr. Blaine once tried to instil into them. But all that will not prevent the jingoes from forcing the President's hand if the smallest scrap of evidence implicating the Cuban authorities were to become public."

A remarkable phase of the Cuban question is that our neighbor Canada does not, on the whole, think the Cubans can be congratulated upon the prospect of becoming Americans. The general impression seems to be that Uncle Sam's little finger would be heavier than the Don's thigh. We find this sentiment expressed in the most outspoken manner in *Secular Thought*, Toronto, which says:

"To pass from the control of Spain to that of Wall Street, for that is what it means, would be to fall out of the frying-pan into the fire. Rebellion against Spanish tyranny always meets with sympathy and substantial help; revolt against Wall Street would be put down remorselessly by all the power of the Government that Wall Street controls. What the Cubans want is freedom and independence, but as J. J. Astor, voicing the sentiment of his class, said after signing his name to the program of the Cuban League, 'We don't want Cuba to be free; we want to annex it.' Poor Cuba!"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## ENGLAND AND FRANCE AS PROTECTORS OF THE CZAR.

THE Central Criminal Court at London has sentenced editor Bourtzeff, of the *Norodovoletz*, London, to eighteen months' hard labor, and his assistant Wierzbicki to two months' hard labor, for inciting their readers to assassinate the Czar. The revolutionary papers are very wroth about it. *Justice*, the organ of the Social Democratic Federation, says:

"This punishment, inflicted by Mr. Justice Lawrence—let his name be long remembered!—is what is given to thieves and rogues, and villains of all kinds. Yet Bourtzeff, an honorable, self-sacrificing political revolutionist, shares the same fate. Only in England or Spain is such political blackguardism still possible. Even in Russia political prisoners are now treated as political prisoners, and their punishment, if brutal, is, at any rate, not socially degrading. It is we 'free' Englishmen who allow justifiable revolutionists like Davitt to be driven like dogs, and a high-minded refugee like Bourtzeff to be made a common convict of!"

But, on the whole, Englishmen argue that a foreigner must not abuse the liberty granted him on British soil to make preparations for criminal actions abroad. The case of John Most is cited as a precedent, for the editor of the Buffalo (formerly New York) *Freiheit* was punished in a similar manner in England sixteen years ago, when he editorially asked who would kill a few princes for him. *The Speaker*, London, says:

"Most Englishmen will regret that it should have been necessary to hold this trial, but at the same time it can not be doubted that incitements to murder, whether they are directed against foreigners or Englishmen, are a distinct breach of the law, and that it is the duty of the authorities to take steps to prevent them."

It is thought that the action of the English court will be appreciated in Russia. France gained the friendship of Czar Alexander III. when she proved that preparations for his destruction could not be safely carried on within her dominions. M. Goron, formerly chief of the Paris criminal detectives, tells the story as follows in his just published memoirs:

It was in the year 1889. The number of Russian students was suddenly increasing, and they seemed specially interested in the experiments carried on in the laboratories. In the beginning of 1890 a police commissioner named Schnab told Lozé, the Chief of Police, that a student who was very poorly dressed offered a

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handsome tip to a salesman if he could get him certain glass tubes, made in a very unusual manner. The order was filled, but the owner of the store informed M. Schnab that the tubes were perhaps intended for explosives. M. Lozé now had the students watched, and two of them were seen trying the effect of the bombs on the trees of the Bois de Raincy. M. Lozé now informed the chief of the Russian foreign detectives of his discovery, and asked his help. It did not take long to find out that Nachatchize, Orlow, and other students were dangerous Nihilists, who were preparing to murder the Czar. M. Lozé now consulted the Government as to the advisability of making arrests. Freycinet was then Premier, and Ribot Foreign Minister. They did not like the discovery, and feared a repetition of the Hartmann case. [The Nihilist Hartmann had to be released to appease public opinion.] But Lozé knew a way out of the difficulty. He suggested that the students should be arrested, not because they were Nihilists, but simply because they were secretly manufacturing explosives. This advice was taken, the students were arrested, and much of their correspondence was found. Alexander III. was very much pleased with the Third Republic. The energy of its officials had most likely preserved him from great danger. Freycinet received the Grand Cordon of the Alexander Newski Order; the Chief of Police, who already possessed the Order of Stanislaus, was rewarded with an art treasure; and the commissioners were also decorated. The closer relation between France and Russia was the immediate effect of this incident, for the Czar said: "At last France has something like a government."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE CONVICTION OF ZOLA.

EMILE ZOLA, the "champion of justice" in France, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs, besides costs, because he could not substantiate his charge that the French Ministry refused to demand a new trial for Dreyfus because men in high position would be implicated thereby. Zola declared that he did not care what the *law* was, he wanted *justice* done to Dreyfus; and the whole world seems to regard it as proved that France will not change the punishment of Dreyfus, since the people supported the army in its claim that the secret trial shall not be reopened. The court refused to allow the guilt or innocence of Dreyfus to enter into the Zola trial.

The immediate result of the conviction of Zola is a decline in the interest shown abroad for the coming Paris Exhibition. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, says France must "hurry up and show that she can be just, else she will be her only guest at the Exhibition"; and the German papers relate that many German industrials and artists will withdraw their promise to participate, as a country which is unjust to its own citizens will not be likely to protect foreign property and foreign lives. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says in effect:

M. Zola and his friends no doubt meant well, and that he is talented, spirited, intellectual, he has proven. It is understood that M. Zola said, in answer to a question: "No, I do not know the law, and I don't care to know it," and his entire defense was carried on in keeping with this expression. The jury has replied by showing that it is impossible to obtain, by means of calumnies, the illegal reopening of an adjudged case before men who are altogether incompetent to judge the merits of it. Not without just cause can a question be mooted before a French jury which touches the innermost susceptibilities of the nation. Not with impunity may the army and society be attacked in France. If abroad we are not understood, we are sorry, but we can not help it. It must suffice us to know that the verdict against Zola expresses public opinion with us in France.

The *Temps* is thankful that the trial is over, and would fain believe that no further demands for justice will be made. The great majority of Frenchmen are very much displeased that the world abroad should have expressed an opinion in the matter. Even so moderate a publication as the *Correspondant*, in its political review, tells the foreigner to mind his own business, and intimates that Germany especially, being a party to Dreyfus's treason, should be silent. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, replies by quoting Elizabeth Barrett Browning:

"They who from the distance watched Mount Athos as it was being transformed into the image of a man by order of Xerxes saw the profile appear. The woodmen who performed the work saw nothing but wood and stones. Great, indeed, is the number of French Liberals who have diligently worked away to destroy the supports of freedom and justice, yet they do not see what their work is leading up to!"

There is no doubt that even the best friends of France, the Russians, fear a revolution. The *Novoye Vremya* declares that the very pseudo-antisemites who to-day yell "*Mort aux juifs! Vive l'armée!*" will shout "Down with the army!" as soon as they have shown the people that the Government and the army defend injustice. The *Grashdanin* says:

"Despite their late exertions the Ministry can not hold its own, and it is very doubtful that serious riots can be prevented. Of all the 'antisemites' probably the students of the Quartier Latin are the only honest ones. The rest of the mob are not sincere in their defense of the army. They are under the influence of the Anarchist leaders, who will plunder any capitalist, Jew or Christian."

The army would, of course, put the riot down, but this must lead, in the opinion of most of our contemporaries, to military dictatorship. The only thing wanting just now is a man strong enough to become dictator. *The Spectator*, London, does not believe that the soldiers would fail to obey their officers. It adds:

"'France,' our readers will say, 'under a military *régime* once more? It is impossible.' Well, what do those who think so call the *régime* under which in a trial for libel great military officers appear in court in full uniform to threaten jurymen with the military consequences of a verdict of acquittal?"

It is, however, admitted that Zola was rather hasty. He thought to compel the very men whom he accused to produce proofs of his accusation. He should have provided some proofs himself. Moreover, the French people fear the Germans as much as they hate them, and they see in the army their only protection against an invasion. Many of our British contemporaries think this a justification for the verdict against Zola. *The Clarion*, London, says:

"Gentlemen of England who sit at home at ease and regard 'invasion' as a purely foreign thing to be read about, but by no means experienced, can not even form an idea of the meaning represented by the word to French men and women who beheld and endured the Prussian conqueror's ruthless violence in the terrible year 1870–71."

*The St. James's Gazette* says:

"A German writer, commenting on the part taken by French officers in the Zola trial, said, 'Thank God we have a king!' and he said well. Germany and some other countries have political institutions which are above the army, and can keep the soldier in his place of armed but obedient servant. But what did her blessed Revolution leave France? It made a clean sweep of her institutions (a very different thing from the machinery of administration, tho there are people who confound the two) and has given her nothing which a Frenchman can regard as the German does his king or an American his Constitution. What, then, is left except the army which can represent the nation? If Frenchmen cling to it, they have good cause."

*United Ireland*, Dublin, thinks this sudden comprehension of French character on the part of our English cousins is not altogether disinterested, and, indeed, many English papers think the French army may wish to enter into a foreign war, for which the present Anglo-French complications in Africa seem to furnish an excuse. *Life*, London, says:

"It really looks as if it were just possible that the 'attack of nerves' from which the French are at this moment suffering over the Dreyfus affair might expend itself upon England, thanks to

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the ill-advised fashion in which modern journalism takes upon itself to exaggerate the smallest international misunderstandings. There is a little trouble over a disputed frontier question in the heart of Africa. . . . There is a consolation to be derived, however, from the knowledge that the French in disputes of this nature retain sufficient *sang froid* to realize that they can ill afford to waste their national energies on any other enemy than their hereditary foe, the Germans."

The Germans admit that war threatens them, but say they are used to it, and do not fail to express their sympathy with Zola, irrespective of party lines. The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, says:

"We must give up the hope of honest peace with France. They hit Zola, but they mean us. They have refused to grant a revision of the Dreyfus case. What they want is a revision of the Peace of Frankfurt. Will they be more successful than Zola?"

The *National Zeitung* does not doubt that the French army will now look for new advantages. The *Vossische Zeitung* says:

"It is not the dozen frightened middle-class men who sacrificed the best man of France. Not they are responsible for this *débâcle* of justice, but the Government, whose only aim is to maintain itself in power; the judge, who cynically crushed every attempt to bring the truth to light; the generals Pellieux and Boisdeffre, who frightened the jury; and the officers, who not only tolerate a man like Esterhazy, but even honor him."

The *Freie Presse*, Vienna, points out that, according to the French system, the jury need not be unanimous. The majority decides the verdict, and the proportion of dissentients is not made public.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CANADIAN VIEWS OF MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD.

IT is conceded almost unanimously by the Canadian press, even by those not in sympathy with Miss Willard's work, that she deserves to be remembered as a shining example of one who follows unfalteringly in the path of righteousness. Not a few recognize her peculiar American characteristics, and point out that she could not have shown her powers so clearly in other lands.

*The Evening Banner* (Chatham, Ont.) says:

"Save England's Queen, what other woman could be so missed as she? She was one of the strongest personalities of the present day, one of the most influential of the many brave and faithful women who are doing battle for the purity of home and native land. Those who differed most from her recognized her singleness of aim and sincerity of motive. . . . The power which the world's W. C. T. U. wields to-day is a tribute to Miss Willard's executive ability. . . . She was above all a good woman. Her goodness had in it that quality of greatness that can bear with the mistakes of the ignorant and the censures of the malignant. Her life was a revelation of the good that one true spirit can accomplish. This is not the place to speak of the many sacrifices she made for the cause she loved or to wonder who will take up the work she made especially her own. She has died in harness, while it seemed yet noonday."

The Montreal *Witness* has a little poem, in which the writer compares Miss Willard to the Prophet Elijah, and hopes that "her spirit may with her mantle fall" in the right direction.

*The Western Advertiser* (London, Ont.) says:

"Miss Frances Willard was one of the best known, best beloved, most potent women of the world. Miss Willard was but fifty-nine years of age, yet her intensity of application to her world-wide duties was such that she had already compressed into her life and career more than any other woman in the public eye, except Queen Victoria, had ever achieved in threescore years and ten. It is doubtless true that Miss Willard might have lived longer had she burned the oil of life more sparingly, but that was not her disposition, and in accordance with her intensity of purpose she has completed a fully-rounded career of usefulness in a comparatively short life."

The Victoria *Daily Times* says:

"American civilization has produced some very queer types, judged by European standards. By far the greater number of those types have been of a highly objectionable kind in the eyes of people accustomed to the older, more sedate, and conservative models. Yet it is an indisputable fact that amid the rush and confusion of new things, crude conceptions, and unassimilated ideas there have risen from among the masses of America men and women of character and intellect so lofty and serene; so truly in accord with the ideas and the culture of the best European patterns that they have won early the warm approval and acceptance of those severe critics. . . . . .

"Miss Frances E. Willard was a type which is scarcely yet possible in Europe, where the emancipation of women from the grossly unjust restrictions and inequalities imposed by centuries of semibarbarism has not even in the nineteenth century made that progress which has distinguished the movement in America. The female reformer in Europe is a plant of very feeble growth yet; the curse of 'respectability,' which a brilliant thinker, Mr. Geoffrey Mortimer, has lately shown to be one of the most hideous of the social diseases under which Great Britain is struggling, still debars timid woman from public speaking. . . . . .

"It will be impossible to replace her out of the ranks, and unless some worthy successor arises soon to undertake the vast work which Miss Willard was doing so nobly, the organization may suffer seriously. In that she labored for the common good; for the uplifting of the people; for purity among all classes, for greater kindness between man and man, and for the spread of what Dean Swift aptly called 'sweetness and light,' even those who differed from Miss Willard utterly on matters of religious belief may feel as keenly as any that the world is much poorer since she passed away."

The St. Thomas *Journal* thinks that, tho others will take up the work of temperance she has left, few can rival her in the esteem she enjoyed even from those who differed with her in opinion. *The Globe*, Toronto, says:

"The fact that the W. C. T. U. held its last general meeting in this city causes Miss Willard's name to be particularly fresh in the memory of Canadians. Many of us then became better acquainted with the personality of the gentle lady who bore it, and, like all coming within the circle of her influence, received fresh revelations of the heights to which human character can attain. Altho a woman of deep purpose, firm resolves, and great force of character, it was apparent to the most superficial observer that her maintenance of undisputed leadership in the aggressive organization to which she belonged was due perhaps more to the qualities of love and sympathy than to those first named. . . . . .

"Such a career and such a character give relief from many of the distressing and depressing facts of life. They reestablish faith in a divinely ordered world and in the truth and beauty of the Gospel of Nazareth, and are a reminder that tho the same combination of qualities could hardly be expected to be common among the members of Miss Willard's own sex, we are nevertheless compelled to look there for those great reservoirs of moral feeling, of purity, self-sacrifice, tenderness, patience, and forgiveness that are the saving salt of the earth."

## FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Chinese, who punished their war-god after his failure to protect them against the Japanese, have decided to give him another trial. He has been reinstated in his old rank, which corresponds with that of Buddha.

NO reputation is sacred to the men who publish and edit "yellow journals"! One of these papers recently published what was supposed to be a "special cable message" from Rome, announcing that an American sculptor had wounded a modeler during a row, and had been sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment. The whole story was an invention. In order to fill up one or two inches of space the "enterprising" editor had endangered the prospects of a quiet, gentlemanly man.

ACCORDINGLY to the *Temps*, Paris, the natives of the island Madagascar fare much worse since their barbarous and effete monarchy has been replaced by a government carried on by the freedom-loving citizens of France. French politicians and subaltern officers appointed as district magistrates do what they please. One of these gentry decapitated a native servant and nailed his head and hands to the door because a gun entrusted to him was taken by the rebels. Madagese are forced to sell their land to Frenchmen under compulsion, being told that they will be denounced as enemies of the glorious French Republic if they refuse.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE YOUTH OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

AN enormous library of books, in various languages, has been published about the first Napoleon. In this great mass of publications, however, there has heretofore been very little on which any reliance can be placed relating to his youth. It is true there has been a great quantity of stories told about the future Emperor, but by far the greater portion of these stories are pure inventions by those who either loved or hated him, and as to what sort of a boy and youth he was we may be said to have known next to nothing. Struck by this defect in the biography of Napoleon, M. Arthur Chuquet, a French historian of repute, undertook the laborious task of collecting everything which could aid in correcting this defect, and has given the world the result of his labors in a just-issued work entitled "The Youth of Napoleon." He has admitted nothing of which he has not unimpeachable proof, and the authority for each statement and anecdote is furnished. The result is that a host of anecdotes are shown to be without foundation, and we have for the first time a reliable account of Napoleon from his birth until he reached the age of twenty-one. Of that account a summary by M. Emile Faguet appears in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris, January 22), and some of the points established by M. Chuquet are thus set forth:

"Are there any traces of genius in the true, historic adolescence of Napoleon? No. He was an intelligent and studious boy, and that was all. The three respects in which he differed a little from his comrades, from an intellectual point of view, were his passion for reading, his quickness in assimilating what he read, and his incomparable memory. In places where he stopped he frequented the libraries and devoured greedily their books. Some one remarking this trait offered to get him a place as librarian. The offer Napoleon declined, remarking that when any one likes to read he is not fitted to be a librarian. Such a person may be called a book-eater.

"What did he read? Most of all history. Of general literature he read very little. There was nothing artistic in his education. He read no poet either ancient or modern. Nevertheless, he once made some verses, written in the geometry of Bezout, the text-book he studied. Wretched verses they were.

"As to his facility of assimilation, without being prodigious, it was remarkable. He was a backward boy when he entered the military school at Brienne in 1779; yet six years afterward, at the age of seventeen, he received a commission as lieutenant of artillery, without having passed through the grade of 'pupil officer,' which other pupils in military schools had to pass through, and which sometimes lasted two years. The alertness of his mind was recognized by all his masters, save one, who declared that Napoleon was an 'imbecile.'

"As to his memory, it was always prodigious even in his boyhood. When he as Emperor presided at the Council which framed the Civil Code, the eminent lawyer Treilhard, a member of the Council, was astounded at the citations from the Digest with which the Emperor riddled the deliberations, and asked where Bonaparte had learned the Digest. Malefactors learn the Code—or some part of it at least—in prison. Bonaparte was like them. He was put under arrest at Auxonne, when eighteen years old, and confined in a room in which there was a copy of the Digest, the only book in it. His imprisonment lasted but twenty-four hours. Out of the book, however, he got enough to astonish Treilhard twelve years afterward.

"It is proved that all the time he was at school at Brienne he was constantly melancholy. It is not surprising. Pale, with a yellow complexion, short, thin, an insignificant-looking creature, with a big, sharp-featured head and gray eyes, knowing hardly any French, he was the butt of his companions, who ridiculed him as a Corsican, as an admirer of Paoli, as the bearer of a ridiculous Christian name. Thus he became morose, kept by himself, and mixed as little as possible with the other boys, showed himself haughty, given to sharp answers. He was seventeen years old before he knew anything like gayety.

"These youthful experiences were enough to harden the heart of any man. Yet M. Chuquet has been able to prove that, altho Napoleon was considered in his after-life the greatest egotist in the world, without a grain of tenderness, he had qualities of heart which are far from common. Recall what an amount of rancor and ill will he must have amassed at Brienne and at the military school at Paris, where he was very badly treated. Recall how this Corsican, who did not yet consider himself a Frenchman, and who was a follower of Paoli to the marrow of his bones, must have detested his comrades, his professors, and even his first companions in arms. The career of all these comrades and professors and companions in arms has been traced by M. Chuquet, who demonstrates that all of them, without exception, were admirably treated by Napoleon at the height of his power, even beyond their merits. As to those few persons who were kind to him in his boyhood and youth, he could never do too much for them. He heaped on them benefits of every sort."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

### Vedantism in America.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST:

The concluding paragraph of your article on "Buddhists in America" (THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 5, 1898) is misleading. In my communication to *The Outlook*, only a portion of which was published, I did not "profess to see considerable advance made by Buddhism in America." On the contrary, I called attention to the fact that the Swâmi Vivekânanda is not a Buddhist at all, that there are no Buddhists at the present day in India, and that so far as I knew, the Swâmi Vivekânanda and his *confrères* in this country have made no attempt to "convert" people from Christianity to Vedantism. On the contrary, the Vedanta had been taught as a system of philosophy which might underlie Christianity as well as the religion of the Hindus. In the Brooklyn Ethical Association, the Monsalvat School of Comparative Religion, and the Cambridge Conferences, the Vedanta, as taught by the Swâmi Vivekânanda and the Swâmi Sâradânanda, has been presented as one element in a wide field of comparative study. There has been no attempt at propagandism; on the contrary, this has been explicitly excluded from the work in these courses of lectures.

That the Vedanta has excited interest, and proved attractive to many students, can not be questioned by any one conversant with the facts. Nor can it be doubted that the teachers of this philosophy have made many warm personal friends in this country. That their work should be misunderstood and misrepresented in some quarters is perhaps not to be wondered at. It is to be regretted, however, that these misrepresentations should be perpetuated and disseminated by reputable journals. In the account of "Vivekânanda's Return to India," in your issue of January 1, a fair abstract of his teaching to his own people is presented, which should be read as an antidote to the extravagant and untrustworthy paragraphs now going the rounds of the press.

LEWIS G. JANES,
Director Cambridge Conference.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., March 7, 1898.

### Communion-Cups and Disease.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST:

Tho Dr. W. Thornton Parker, in THE DIGEST of February 26, says that diseases resulting from contact with impure cups (communion) are extremely rare, and would therefore seem to find no necessity of individual communion-cups, it strikes me that one case of proved disease would be reason enough for the innovation. Personally, the thought of putting my lips to the same spot touched by the lips of from two to ten people immediately preceding is highly offensive, and would be reason enough without the additional possibility of disease. To trace a given disease to this cause, however, would be exceedingly difficult. In my own mouth, for instance, there habitually resides the diplococcus pneumoniæ, or the organism that is believed to cause ninety per cent. of the cases of croupous pneumonia. This microbe seems to be innocuous to me, but if I inject under the skin of a rabbit, guinea-pig, or mouse a minute quantity of my sputum, the animal invariably dies within a day or two of what might be called blood-poisoning, that is to say, these parasites develop in the animal's blood by the millions and elaborate a poison so powerful that the animal is killed. This is the same poison that kills human beings in fatal cases of pneumonia. Experiments have shown that an average of one person in five habitually carries this microbe in his mouth. Just why an individual should be susceptible at one time to this microbe and not at another, we do not know; but we do know that this is a fact. Now it may easily happen that Mr. A. leaves on the communion-cup the diplococcus pneumoniæ and that Mr. B., or Miss C., his neighbor, takes the organism off into his or her mouth. From there the parasite may easily enter the lungs, and, if the individual is in a susceptible condition, set up pneumonia. Yet no one could ever prove that pneumonia had such an origin. Again, the pus-making bacteria are also in some mouths and may, when transferred to susceptible soil, manifest their dangerous virulence. To use my own mouth for another illustration, I injected under the skin of a small dog a week since about a half thimbleful of sputum. The animal developed in a few days an abscess nearly half as large as my fist, and almost died from the effects. The pus in the abscess showed the pus-making microbe known as the staphylococcus pyogenes aureus. This organism, entering a minute abrasion in some other person's mouth, if susceptible at that time, might easily set up a painful or dangerous pus process, yet, as in the former case, no one could ever prove such an etiology.

ERNEST B. SANGREE, M.D.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

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## BUSINESS SITUATION.

Increased activity in distributive trade in the West, South, and far Northwest, and steadiness in general business all over the country, despite the "war scare," which has not lessened during the past week, have been the features of the commercial situation. The shoe and leather markets are booming, and the foreign demand for wheat and flour is heavier. On the other hand, sales of wool have been the smallest since August, 1896, and the number of failures is slightly in excess of the week before. We are now getting more gold from Europe than we need.

**Iron, Copper, Tin, and Lead.**—"The weekly output of pig iron was 228,338 tons February 1, but 234,430 tons March 1, and the increase of unsold stocks in February was only 5,852 tons weekly, leaving 225,532 tons weekly for export or consumption, against 218,457 tons in January and 215,249 tons in November, 1895, the month of greatest consumption before this year. For four months production has gained a little, but consumption still more, and if preparations for war last only a few weeks they will add much to the demand. Other consumption for railroad cars, of which two roads have ordered 2,300; for vessels on the lakes and for elevators and for oil-pipe lines, for agricultural implement works, and for sheets, is beyond precedent, and structural and rail works are crowded with orders, tho now receiving few. Iron-bar works are depressing prices because some are not fully employed, while the steel-bar mills at Milwaukee have to put on three eight-hour turns daily to keep up with orders. Prices are very strong except for wire nails, which dropped because the great wire combination fell through, tho a smaller agreement is now expected, and in some Western despatches is said to have been formed. The minor metals are generally in stronger demand, a sale of 4,000,000 pounds of copper being reported at 12 cents, tho the usual quotation is 11 87 cents, and the product last year was 305,021 tons, against 219,970 tons consumed in this country. Tin is strong at 14.25 cents, and spelter at 4.2 cents, but lead is weaker at 3.77½ cents, and tin plates at $2.85 for the best, against $4 for foreign."—*Dun's Review, March 12.*

**Increase of Railroad Earnings.**—"February railroad earnings reflect a larger movement of grain and cotton to market and considerably increased activity in the Northwest and on the Pacific railroads as a result of the Klondike excitement. The shortness of the month and the further curtailment of it by means of holidays is sufficient, however, to reduce the percentage of gain shown, as compared with one year ago, below that reported for the preceding month. The total earnings of 106 railroad companies for the month aggregate $38,806,000, an increase of 13.2 per cent. over February a year ago, and compare with a gain in January, on a considerably larger total of earnings, of 15 per cent. The Pacific railroads make relatively the best showing, with a gain of 33 per cent., the Southwestern and the granger roads coming next in the order named. A feature of the exhibit is the gain of 11 per cent. reported by the Southern railroads, as against only 5.8 per cent. in January. Only 13 of the 106 roads reporting show decreases from a year ago, and the number of large gains is fully up to recent records. The total earnings of 106 roads for the two months' period of the year aggregate $80,853,000, a gain over last year of 18.4 per cent."—*Bradstreet's, March 12.*

**Wool Sales Small.**—"Sales of wool for the week have been the smallest since the week of greatest alarm, in August, 1896, but not because any mills have stopped work. Cancellations are frequent, and jobbers have evidently failed to sell as much as they expected at the advanced prices asked, but even those would not be possible had wool cost the millers current market prices. Little wool can be moved, with a new clip near, and heavy stocks

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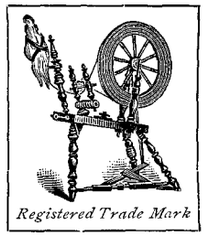

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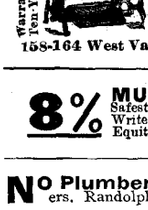


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still in mills, without further reduction. Goods are now lower in qualities less well known, tho unchanged on standard grades. Cotton goods have a large distribution, and prices are generally steady, tho in outside dealings print-cloths are a shade lower. Prints are in better demand."—*Dun's Review, March 12.*

**The Cereal Market.**—"Larger wheat and flour, but smaller corn shipments are a feature of export trade this week. The total exports of wheat, flour included, from the United States and Canada this week aggregated 4,484,761 bushels, against 3,252,003 bushels last week; 1,599,482 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 2,401,209 bushels in 1896, 2,791,160 bushels in 1895, and 3,258,050 bushels in 1894. Corn exports are smaller, amounting to only 3,285,056 bushels, against 5,054,000 bushels last week, 5,310,514 bushels in this week of 1897, 1,708,000 bushels in 1896, and 882,000 bushels in 1895."—*Bradstreet's, March 12.*

**Boots and Shoes.**—"Shipments of boots and shoes from the East have been for two weeks 18 per cent. and for the year 14.5 per cent. larger than last year, much the largest heretofore for this month, and purchases have been the largest ever known, in several branches covering five to six months' production, prices being generally conceded below original demands. Open quotations for boots and shoes are more than 1 per cent. lower than a year ago, with leather 4 per cent. higher, notwithstanding some decline this week, but it is not unlikely that concessions to large buyers have made up the difference. Hides are a shade lower at Chicago, and Western slaughtering in two months has been 12.46 per cent. greater than last year, which does not support expectations of scarcity."—*Dun's Review, March 12.*

**Canadian Trade.**—"Advantage is being taken by inferior buyers of cut-rates on Canadian railways, and a heavy business is doing at leading cities. Shadings in cotton-goods quotations are largely to avert American competition and because of fear of tariff revisions. Green hides are lower, but still above an export basis at Toronto. Canned goods are higher at Montreal, and that market is said to be practically cornered. Country roads are now breaking up, and collections, at present good, are reported likely to be interfered with. Transportation facilities at Victoria are reported taxed to their utmost capacity. There is more demand for spring goods at Halifax, where obligations maturing early in the month appear to have been satisfactorily met. Stocks of fish in the maritime provinces are light and prices are advancing. Business failures in the Canadian Dominion this week number 31, against 27 last week, 56 in 1897, and 58 in 1896. Canadian bank clearings aggregate $27,991,000, 5.7 per cent. larger than last week and 41 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's, March 12.*

## Current Events.

*Monday, March 7.*

The **Spanish Government withdraws its request** for the **recall of Consul-General Lee** from Havana; **six victims** of the *Maine* **disaster are buried** at Key West. . . . The United States **Supreme Court** decides the **Nebraska maximum freight-rate case favorably** to **the railroads,** holding the state law to be unconstitutional. . . . The **Association for the Advancement of the Interests of the Port of New York** is **formed** by business men. . . . Congress—Senate: The District of Columbia appropriation bill is discussed. House: Chairman Cannon of the appropriation committee introduces **a resolution** empowering the President **to expend $50,000,000 for** purposes of **national defense;** the bill creating two new regiments of artillery is passed.

The Court of Inquiry continues its session at Havana. . . . **China has agreed** to the **demands** made by **Russia to lease Port Arthur and Talien-Wan** for ninety-nine years. . . . The **Korean Cabinet resigns** because the Foreign Minister granted the concession of Deer Island to Russia. . . . A despatch to London from Hongkong says that a **fresh rebellion** has broken out **in the Philippines,** and that fifty-three Spanish soldiers have been killed.

*Tuesday, March 8.*

Preparations to meet an emergency are actively continued in Washington. . . . **William J. Calhoun,** of Illinois, is nominated **for interstate commerce commissioner** by President McKinley. . . . A **report upon Alaskan gold regions** has been published in Washington. . . . **Prince Albert,** heir-presumptive to the throne **of Belgium, arrives** on a visit. . . . Congress—Senate: The District of Columbia appropriation bill is passed; the emergency defense bill is received from the House and referred to the appropriations committee. House: The bill appropriating **$50,000,000 for national defense** is **passed** without a dissenting vote after four hours of debate.

The *Montgomery* is expected to-day at Havana from Key West. . . . **Russia** has agreed **to open to foreign trade Port Arthur and Talien-Wan,** but under Russian laws and administra-


# THEY RIDICULE IT.

MANY PEOPLE RIDICULE THE IDEA OF AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA AND STOMACH TROUBLES.

**Ridicule, However, is Not Argument, and Facts are Stubborn Things.**

Stomach troubles are so common and in many cases so obstinate to cure that people are apt to look with suspicion on any remedy claiming to be a radical, permanent cure for dyspepsia and indigestion. Many such pride themselves on never being humbugged especially on medicines.

This fear of being humbugged may be carried too far; so far, in fact, that many persons suffer for years with weak digestion, rather than risk a little time and money in faithfully testing the claims of a preparation so reliable and universally used as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Now Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are vastly different in one important respect from ordinary proprietary medicines for the reason that they are not a secret patent medicine, no secret is made of their ingredients, but analysis shows them to contain the natural digestive ferments, pure aseptic pepsin, the digestive acids, Golden Seal, bismuth, hydrastis and nux. They are not cathartic, neither do they act powerfully on any organ, but they cure indigestion on the common-sense plan of digesting the food eaten promptly, thoroughly before it has time to ferment, sour and cause the mischief. This is the only secret of their success.

Cathartic pills never have and never can cure indigestion and stomach troubles, because they act entirely upon the bowels, whereas the whole trouble is really in the stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, taken after meals, digest the food. That is all there is to it. Food not digested or half digested is poison, as it creates gas, acidity, headaches, palpitation of the heart, loss of flesh and appetite, and many other troubles which are often called by some other name.

They are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package. Address Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., for book on stomach diseases or ask your druggist for it.

# WEAK LUNGS.

A book by Dr. Robert Hunter, of New York, gives all the latest discoveries of medical science regarding Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Pulmonary Catarrh, explains their differences, and points out the **curative treatment** of each form of lung disease.

Dr. Hunter is one of the oldest and most experienced lung specialists of the world, having devoted his professional life, since 1851, to the Special Study and Treatment of Lung Complaints. He was the first to discover Consumption to be a local disease of the lungs, and to show that it destroys life solely by strangling the breathing power of that organ.

He was the father of the local treatment of the lungs by antiseptic medicated air inhalations—the inventor of the first inhaling instruments ever employed for the cure of lung diseases, and the discoverer of the only known germicide which has power to kill the germs of consumption in the lungs of the patient.

His antiseptic inhalation is the only scientific treatment of lung diseases. It applies the remedies to the very seat of the disease in the only direct and common-sense way. Its success is attested by thousands whom it has saved and restored to health from these dread maladies.

A copy of Dr. Hunter's book will be sent free to all subscribers of THE LITERARY DIGEST who are interested, by addressing him at 117 West 45th Street, New York.

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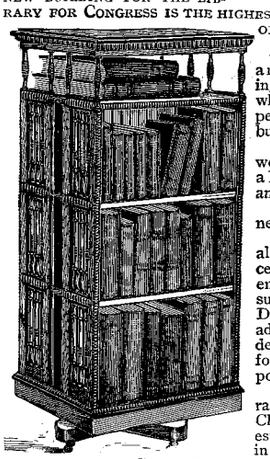

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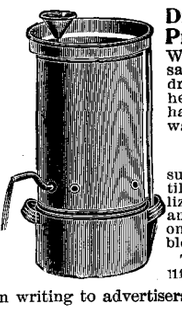

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tion. . . . English newspapers confirm reports of the purchase of ships by Spain. . . . The **British naval estimates** provide for the building of **three battle-ships, four armored cruisers, and four sloops-of-war.** . . . The comment of **English newspapers** on the attitude of the United States toward Spain is remarkably **friendly.**

*Wednesday, March 9.*

The Administration has sounded the **European powers** as to their attitude in case of hostilities with Spain, and **satisfactory** replies have been received from **all except Germany and Austria.** . . . **President McKinley signs** the **bill** appropriating **$50,000,000** for national defense. . . . **John Wanamaker** has written a letter **accepting** the **nomination** of the Business Men's Republican League **for governor of Pennsylvania.** . . . **The Lattimer shooting trial** results in a verdict of **not guilty for Sheriff Martin** and his deputies. . . . Señor Don Luis Polo de Bernabé, the **new Spanish Minister, arrives** on the *Kaiser Wilhelm II.* . . . **Five survivors** of the *Maine* disaster reach port from Key West, and the steamship *City of Washington*, whose officers also witnessed the catastrophe, arrives. . . . Congress—Senate: The bill appropriating **$50,000,000** for national defense is **passed by a unanimous vote** without debate; the Hawaiian annexation treaty is considered in executive session. House: The day is occupied in the transaction of routine business.

The United States **war-ship** *Montgomery* **arrives** at **Havana** from Key West: Senator Proctor leaves Havana for Key West. . . . Two swift Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers, fully manned and armed, leave the Clyde-bank for Spain. . . . A fierce **plague riot** breaks out **in Bombay;** two soldiers are stoned to death and several of the mob are killed; the riot is suppressed by the military . . . Two **Russian war-ships** belonging to the Black Sea fleet **arrive** at **Hongkong;** China has appealed to the Czar to withdraw the ultimatum in regard to Port Arthur and Talien-Wan. . . . The **English Liberals win a seat** in the London elections.

*Thursday, March 10.*

The passage of the $50,000,000 defense bill and the assurances given by foreign governments have served to allay excitement in Washington. . . . Charges of **bribery** in connection with the **Schuylkill Valley water bill** is made by a member of the Philadelphia common council. . . . A new **combination of wire interests** is formed with a capital of $24,000,000. . . . Congress—Senate: Only routine business is transacted in the open session; in executive session it is decided to postpone debate on the Hawaiian treaty until next week; the nomination of **W. F. Calhoun,** of Illinois, to be **interstate commerce commissioner** is **confirmed.** House: The Senate amendments to the Indian bill are non-concurred in.

A **Russian** imperial **ukase** orders the disbursement of **90,000,000 roubles** [about $70,000,000] for **war-ships;** it was denied in the House of Commons that Russia had demanded sovereign rights over Port Arthur and Talien-Wan. . . . The officials of Havana are pushing work on the defenses of that city. . . . **Queen Victoria leaves** Windsor **for** the South of **France.** . . . The Prince of Wales lays the cornerstone of a new pier at Cannes, France.

*Friday, March 11.*

The **House committee on naval affairs** provides for the construction of **three new battleships,** to cost about $5,000,000 each, one to be named the *Maine.* . . . The report of the *Maine* Court of Inquiry is expected in Washington next week. . . . Secretary Long says that negotiations for the purchase of the two Brazilian cruisers building in England are nearly completed. . . . **Senor Polo y Bernabe,** the new Spanish Minister in Washington, says that his government would do **everything honorable** in its power **to avert war with the United States.** . . . The United States despatch-boat *Fern* sails from Key West for Matanzas and Sagua la Grande, with provisions for the reconcentrados. . . . **General W. S. Rosecrans dies** at his home, near Los Angeles. . . . Congress (Senate not in session)—House: Payment of Southern war claims under the Bowman act is discussed.

The American line steamer *Paris* **is three days overdue** at Southampton from this city. . . . There has been a **financial panic in Spain** owing to the critical nature of the Cuban question. . . . **Great Britain protests** to China **against** the **cession** of **Port Arthur to Russia;** the Chinese officials declare their inability to withstand Russia's demands. . . . Hindus and Mohammedans are closing their shops in Bombay as a protest against the plague measures. . . . The **Bank of France raises the price of gold,** compelling buyers for America to transfer their operations to London.

*Saturday, March 12.*

It is **authoritatively announced** in Washington that the **administration** has **no knowledge** of the **conclusions** reached **by the** *Maine* **Court** of Inquiry. . . . Señor Polo de Bernabé, the **new Spanish Minister, presents** his **credentials** to President McKinley. . . . The House committee on naval affairs decides that the cost of the **three battle-ships proposed** to be built shall be **$6,000,000 each.**

A statement in the Madrid *Imparcial* urging the Spanish Government to prepare for war causes a further **decline in Spanish securities** on the European exchanges; **Spanish preparation for war goes on** actively in European arsenals and shipyards. . . . General Sung, of the **Chinese army,** declares that he **will defend Port Arthur** even against the Russians. . . . The overdue American line steamer *Paris* **passes Scilly.**

*Sunday, March 13.*

**No word from the Court of Inquiry** is received at Washington. . . . Orders are received by the master mechanics of **all railroads centering at Atlanta** to have **engines with steam up ready for use** at a moment's notice.

**Queen Victoria arrives** at Cimiez, **in** the South of **France.** . . . **Zacharie Tonelius, the Swedish poet** and historian, **dies** at Helsingfors, Finland.


# Muscular Food.

The peasantry of Europe in general, prefer their bread made from the whole meal, because of its nutritive value. The nutritive salts of meat and of wheat are phosphates. These phosphates are indispensable to the nutrition of all higher organizations. They enter into and constitute a part of, not only the bones, but every muscle, every nerve tissue; and in each secretory organ there seems to be a special accumulation.

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One small tabloid before eating and you cannot have a furred tongue, foul breath, sour stomach, gas or belching; neither can you have the dizziness and languor that accompany a torpid liver; nor the sallow complexion, that outward sign of the inward disease.

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Rev. W. B. Moore, D. D., of Washington, D. C., testifies in the *Christian Advocate,* that it completely cured him of Kidney and Bladder disease of many years' standing. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks the Kava-Kava Shrub cured him of Kidney and Bladder disease of ten years' standing. Many ladies, including Mrs. James Young, of Kent, Ohio, and Mrs. Alice Evans, of Baltimore, Md., testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this ***Great Specific*** for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by Mail, **FREE,** only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. ***It is a Sure Specific and can not fail.*** Address The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 409 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Mention this paper.

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## CHESS.

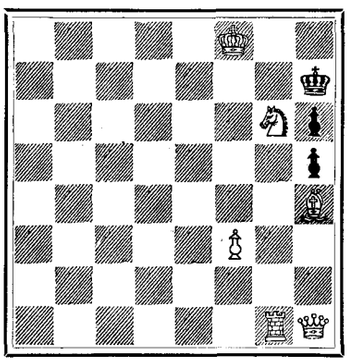
**All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]**

### Problem 268.

By LOYD.

(Contributed by Mr. Courtenay Lemon.)

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

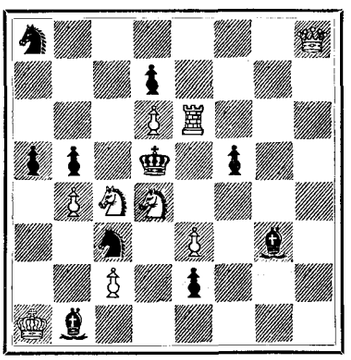
White mates in two moves.

### Problem 269.

BY EMIL PRADIGNAT.

First Prize Italian International Tournament.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 264.

Key-move B—B 6.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Iowa; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; J. C. Eppens, Canal Dover, Ohio; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; T. H. Varner, Des Moines; A. Shepherd, Bloomington, Ill.; H. V. Fitch, Omaha; Matt. H. Ellis, Philadelphia; J. G. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; C. W. C., Pittsburg; E. L. Antony and R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; "Ramus," Carbondale, Ill.; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; D. W. Wilcox, New Orleans; George Patterson, Winnipeg; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. B. Zay, Findlay, Ohio; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; W. S. and Mrs. Weeks, Litchfield, Minn.; L. Hesselroth, Chicago; S. Rubineau, Glen Lyon, Pa.; A. B. Coats, Beverly, Mass.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; the Rev. W. W. Faris, Miami, Fla.; Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Boyd, Eagle Rock, Va.; N. W. G., Carbondale, Ill.

Comments: "A clever and charming composition"—M. W. H. "Very interesting"—H. W. B. "A genuine Pulitzer"—I. W. B. "Worthy of its author"—F. S. F. "Very beautiful"—F. H. J. "Not difficult, but very good"—W. G. D. "A gem without a flaw"—C. Q. De F. "A reminder of 249" J. C. E. "As full of harmony as a poet's brain"—R. J. M. "Neat, but not difficult"—T. H. V. "A poetical and ideal two-mover"—S. S. "Interesting to figure out where the ten variations come in"—H. V. F.

No. 265.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | R—R 8 | 2. | Q—Kt 8 ch | 3. | Q x B, mate |
| | B x R | | B—K 3 must | | |
| 1. | ..... | 2. | Q—Kt 8 | 3. | R—R 3, mate |
| | B—K 3 | | B x Q | | |
| 1. | ..... | 2. | Q x B | 3. | R—R 3, mate |
| | B—B sq | | Kt x Q | | |
| 1. | ..... | 2. | Q—Kt 8 ch | 3. | Q x P, mate |
| | P—B 4 | | P—B 5 | | |

Correct solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., F. S. F., F. H. J., W. G. D., C. Q. De F., J. G. E., R. J. M., T. H. V., A. S., H. V. F., M. H. E., J. G. O'C., C. W. C., E. L. A. and R. M. C., R., J. J., D. W. W., G. P., C. R. O., F. B. Z., S. B. Daboll, St. Johns, Mich., D. S. Rubino, Glen Lyon, Pa.

Comments: "A good problem, but simpler than most of the Doctor's"—M. W. H. "Containing a strong idea"—H. W. B. "The product of a fertile brain"—I. W. B. "Most skilfully arranged; a composition of the first class"—F. S. F. "Shows constructive ability and good taste"—F. H. J. "Good because of tempting key-moves"—W. G. D. "Hardly up to the Doctor's standard"—C. Q. De F. "Unworthy of its author"—J. C. E. "Its charm consists in doing it"—R. J. M. "I congratulate the author on the conception"—T. H. V. "Laborious and uninteresting"—A. S. "Full of brilliancy and duals"—H. V. F. "Exceedingly interesting"—M. H. E. "Not up to the Doctor's standard"—J. G. O'C. "Not a good problem"—E. L. H. and R. M. C. "All very simple and easy"—G. P.

Three incorrect key-moves have been received; two only need notice: R—Q 4, answered by B—K 3; B x B (Kt 5) answered by K—B 5. The proposed solution will not do:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | B x B | | 2. | Q x P | |
| | K—B 5 | | | P—B 4 | |

No mate next move.

H. W. Barry and C. F. Putney got 263. F. L. Hitchcock and Dr. and Mrs. Boyd got 262.

In noticing the incorrect key-moves of 261, we made an error in giving the reply to P x Q. We gave Kt x P, which will not do, for Kt—K 5 mate. The correct answer is Kt—B 2. If Q—B 3 ch, K x R; Kt—K 5 or R 5 ch, K—Kt 2, etc.

### The Correspondence Tourney.

FIFTIETH GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

| O. E. WIGGERS, N'shville, Tenn. | THE REV. J. S. SMITH, Linneus, Mo. | O. E. WIGGERS. | THE REV. J. S. SMITH. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *White.* | *Black.* | *White.* | *Black.* |
| 1 P—Q 4 | P—Q 4 | 24 R x Q (j) | R—B 3 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | Kt-Q B 3 (a) | 25 P—K R 4 | K—B 2 |
| 3 Kt-K B 3 | Kt—B 3 (b) | 26 P—K R 5 | K—K 3 |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | P—K 3 | 27 R—Q 8 | Kt—K 2 |
| 5 B—Kt 5 | B—K 2 | 28 Kt-Q 4 ch | K—B 2 |
| 6 P—K 3 | Castles | 29 P-K Kt 3 | Kt—B 3 |
| 7 R—B sq | P—K R 3 (c) | 30 R-Q7ch(k) | K—Kt sq |
| 8 B—R 4 | Kt—K 5 (d) | 31 Kt x Kt (l) | R x Kt |
| 9 B x B | Kt x B | 32 K—Kt 2 | R—B 7 |
| 10 B—Q 3 | P—Q B 3 | 33 R—Q 5 | R x Kt P |
| 11 B x Kt | P x B | 34 R x P | R x R P |
| 12 Kt x P | P—K B 4 (e) | 35 P—K 4 | R—B 7 |
| 13 Kt—B 3 | Kt—Kt 3 | 36 R—Q 5 | R—B 3 |
| 14 Castles | P-Q Kt 3 (f) | 37 P—B 4 | P—R 4 |
| 15 P-Q 5 (g) | K P x P | 38 P—B 5 | K—B 2 |
| 16 P x P | P x P | 39 P—K 5 | K—K 2 |
| 17 Q-Q 4 (h) | B—Kt 2 | 40 P—K 6 | K—B 3 |
| 18 K R-Q sq | R—B sq | 41 P—Kt 4 | R—B 2 |
| 19 Kt-QKt5 | P—Q R 3 (i) | 42 P-Kt 5 ch | P x P |
| 20 R x R | B x R | 43 R—Q 7 | R x R |
| 21 Kt—B 3 | B—K 3 | 44 P x R | K—K 2 |
| 22 Kt x P | B x Kt | 45 P—B 6 ch | P x P |
| 23 Q x B ch | Q x Q | 46 P—R 6 | Resigns. |

*Notes by One of the Judges.*

(a) The usual move is P—K 3. The text-move is Tschigorin's way of declining the gambit; but it is questionable whether it is as strong as P—K 3, as the defense needs this Kt on Q 2 at a certain stage of the game. It also gets in the way of the B P, and the proper play demands (8) P—B 3.

(b) Here B—Kt 5 would have neutralized any advantage White might have had.

(c) Loss of time, and time is a very important factor in Chess.

(d) This move costs a P, without any compensation. Indeed, it strengthens White's center.

(e) A very poor move. It accomplishes nothing, and weakens the K P.

(f) Hardly to be commended. The position at this stage is worth some consideration. We find that White has a strong center, every point guarded. Black, however, has two very weak Ps, and is already a P behind. If we are to get benefit from this, then we must answer the question: How and when did Black make his blunder or blunders?

(g) Now Black realizes the weakness of his unsupported K P.

(h) This play is better than taking the P at once.

(i) Nothing is good. R x R is not as good as the move selected, for obvious reasons.

(j) White has quite easy sailing.

(k) Kt x Kt was good enough, but the text-move is better, as it gets the K out of the fight.

(l) Should have allowed Black to do the taking, altho most anything would do. However, Black should have tried to do something with his Q Ps.

### The United States Championship Match.

At the time of going to press the score is: Pillsbury, 3; Showalter, 1; draws, 2.

SECOND GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

| SHOWALTER. *White.* | PILLSBURY. *Black.* | SHOWALTER. *White.* | PILLSBURY. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 18 R x Kt | P—Q 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 19 R—R 4 | Q—Q 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | Kt—B 3 | 20 Q—R 5 | P—K R 3 |
| 4 Castles | Kt x P | 21 R-K B sq | Q—B 3 (g) |
| 5 P—Q 4 | Kt—Q 3 | 22 R(R4)-B4 | B—Q 2 |
| 6 B-Kt 5 (a) | B—K 2 | 23 Kt—Kt 3 | Q R—K sq |
| 7 B x B (b) | Q x B | 24 Kt—B 5 | B—B sq |
| 8 P x P (c) | Kt x B | 25 P—B 3 | R—K 2 |
| 9 P—Q R 4 | P—Q 3 | 26 P—R 4 (i) | K R—K sq |
| 10 P x Kt | Kt x P | 27 R(Bsq)-B2 | R—K 6 |
| 11 Kt-Q 4 (d) | Castles | 28 K—R 2 | R (K sq)-K 4 |
| 12 Kt-QB3(e) | P—Q B 3 | 29 Kt—Kt 3 | Q—Q 3 (k) |
| 13 P x P | P x P | 30 K—Kt sq | R—K 8 ch |
| 14 R-K sq (f) | Q—B 2 | 31 R—B sq | B—R 3 |
| 15 P—B 4 | Kt—Kt 5 | 32 R x R | R x R ch |
| 16 P—B 5 | Kt—B 3 | 33 Resigns. | |
| 17 Kt—K 4 | Kt x Kt | | |

*Notes by Emil Kemeny.*

(a) The usual condition is: 6 B x Kt, Q P x B; 7 P x P, Kt—B 4; 8 Q x Q ch, K x Q, leading to a pretty even game. The move selected was played by Pillsbury against Lasker in the sixth round of the St. Petersburg tourney.

(b) Pillsbury's continuation in his game with Lasker was: 7 B x Kt, B x B; 8 P x P, Q P x B; 9 Kt x B, Q x Kt; 10 P x Kt, P x P; 11 R—K sq ch, B—K 3; 12 Q x P, R—Q sq; 13 Q—R 3, and the game terminated in a draw. The text-play would prove satisfactory if followed up by B x Kt and P x P.

(c) The safest play for White was (8) B x B, followed by P x P, leading to an even game.

(d) Better perhaps was Kt x Kt. White, however, could not regain his Pawn.

(e) White might have played P—Kt 6, followed eventually by Kt—Kt 5, which would have given him some chances of escape.

(f) White could not play P—B 4 followed by Kt x P on account of Kt—Kt 5 and Q—K 6 ch winning the exchange.

(g) Which prevents White from P—B 6. This practically ends the attack.

(i) White, it seems, pays but little attention to Black's doubling of Rooks on the King's file. He should have played Q—R 4.

(k) The winning move.

### The Literary Digest Problem Tourney.

We have decided to begin a Problem Tourney, under the following conditions:

1. Only two-movers and three-movers will be accepted.

2. Problems must be sent addressed to "Problem Editor," Chess-Department, THE LITERARY DIGEST.

3. Any subscriber of THE DIGEST is eligible to enter this contest.

4. This Tourney is not open to well-known and experienced problematists, as we desire not to get problems but to test the ability and show the talent of those who take an interest in, and support, the work which we have been trying to accomplish.

5. Send each problem on separate sheet, with name and address clearly given.

6. There will be offered two prizes for two-movers, and two prizes for three-movers.

### Answers to Correspondents.

T. H. V. (1) When a P reaches 8th square you can take any piece you desire. You can have all the Qs you can get.

(2) In Castling on Q's side, move the K exactly as you do when Castling on K's side, that is, two squares.

(3) A sui-mate is where you compel your adversary to mate you. A stale-mate is where you can't move.

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We have received a communication from one of our old solvers, Mr. Nelson Hald, Donnebrog, Neb., informing us that the Chess-enthusiasts of Nebraska are trying to organize a State Chess-Association, and desiring us to say that any reader of THE DIGEST living in Nebraska, and interested in Chess, is requested to address T. N. Hartzell, Kearney, or Nelson Hald.

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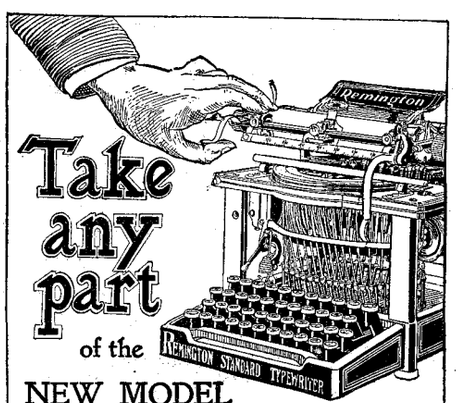


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